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GAZETTE OF THE REGULAR FORCES.



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Alert, .	3rd	6	640	Comdr. J. D. Marvin.	Asiatic Station, Nagasaki.	Ossipee, s.	3rd	8	828	Comdr. S. L. Breece,	Pensacola.
Alouette, s.	4th	1	400	Leut. F. H. Painter.	Torpedo boat, New York.	Passaic, s.	4th	2	496	Comdr. Jas. D. Graham.	Norfolk.
Ashmead, paddle.	3rd	6	780	Comdr. Edm. O. Matthews.	Asiatic Station, Hong Kong.	Puerto Rico.	3rd	8	872	Boatwain C. E. Hawkins.	N. A. Sta., Port Royal, S. C.
Canonico, s.	4th	2	550	Lt.-Comdr. D. C. Keells.	N. A. Sta., New Orleans.	Palos, s.	4th	*6	206	Lt.-Comdr. Albert S. Barker.	Asiatic Sta., Yokohama.
Catfish, s.	4th	2	490	Leut. L. Chenevry.	N. A. Sta., Port Royal, S. C.	Pensacola, s.	3rd	23	2900	Capt. John Irwin.	Flag-s., N. P. Sta.
Colorado, s.	1st	46	3000	Capt. Daniel L. Braine.	Snow Sta., New York.	Philo, s.	4th	2	317	Mate Benj. G. Perry.	Tug, Annapolis, Md.
Constitution, .	3rd	10	1280	Comdr. H. A. Adams, Jr.	Annapolis.	Plymouth, s.	2nd	12	1123	Capt. Edward Barrett.	New Orleans.
Constitution, .	3rd	6	1335	Comdr. H. A. Adams, Jr.	Philadelphia.	Potowhatan, paddle.	2nd	17	2152	Capt. Edward H. Russell.	Norfolk.
Dale, .	3rd	8	730	Comdr. Robert Boyd.	Annapolis, Naval Academy.	Ranger, s.	3rd	4	541	Comdr. H. DeH. Manley.	Ordered to Asiatic Station.
Decatur, s.	2nd	6	1700	Comdr. Asaro W. Weaver.	Washington.	Rescue, s.	4th	111	Mate Samuel Lomax.	Fire Tug, Washington.	
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Easey, s.	3rd	6	610	Comdr. Walter W. Queen.	Receiving Ship, Norfolk.	Rio Bravo, s.	3rd	8	910	Comdr. H. L. Johnson.	Spec. Serv., Rio Grande.
Franklin, .	1st	6	3172	Comdr. Wm. A. Kirkland.	N. A. Sta., Montevideo.	Santos, s.	4th	3	550	Lieut. W. H. Webb.	N. A. Sta., Port Royal, S. C.
Frolic, s.	4th	8	518	Lt.-Comdr. H. H. Gorringe.	Surveying, Mediterranean.	St. Louis, .	3rd	48	1475	Lt.-Comdr. Merrill Miller.	Gunnery Ship, Naval Academy.
Gettysburg, p.	4th	2	2000	Capt. Stephen B. Luce.	Hampton Roads, Va.	St. Marys, .	3rd	16	431	Comdr. Byron Wilson.	Receiving Ship, League Island, Pa.
Hartford, s.	2nd	18	2000	Capt. Stephen B. Luce.	Ordered to W. Indies.	Swatara, s.	3rd	16	766	Comdr. Robt. L. Phythian.	School Ship, New York.
Huron, s.	3rd	4	450	Comdr. Geo. P. Ryan.	Receiving Ship, Mare Island, Cal.	Tallapoosa, p.	4th	*2	650	Lieut. D. G. McRitchie.	Ordered to Aspinwall.
Independence, .	3rd	22	1891	Capt. Thos. Pattison.	Torpedo boat, New York.	Tennessee, s.	2nd	23	2125	Capt. Jonathan Young.	Asiatic Sta., Bangkok.
Intrepid, s.	4th	2	330	Lieut. T. T. Wood.	School Ship, San Francisco, Cal.	Trenton, s.	2nd	11	2300	Capt. John L. Davis.	New York.
Jamestown, .	3rd	16	888	Lt.-Comdr. Henry Glass.	Asiatic Sta., Hong Kong.	Vandalia, s.	4th	8	910	Comdr. Milton Haxton.	European Station, Constantinople.
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Mahopac, s.	4th	2	550	Lieut. Wm. W. Rhodes.	N. A. Sta., Port Royal.	Yantic, s.	3rd	3	410	Comdr. Wm. Whitehead.	En route home.
Mahanlawn, s.	4th	2	550	Lieut. J. A. Cheaney.	European Station.						
Marion, s.	3rd	6	910	Comdr. R. F. Bradford.	Spec. Serv., Erie.						
Michigan, p.	3rd	8	450	Lt.-Comdr. A. W. Wright.	New York, Training-ship.						
Minnesota, p.	1st	46	3000	Captain A. W. Johnson.	Baltimore, Training-ship.						
Monongahela, .	2nd	11	960	Comdr. S. Dan Green.	Norfolk.						
Montauk, s.	4th	2	490	Lieut. W. A. Morgan.	Asiatic Sta., Chinkiang, China.						
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**THIRTY-SECOND ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
NEW YORK
LIFE INSURANCE COMP'Y.**

OFFICE,

Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway.**JANUARY 1, 1877.****Amount of Net Cash Assets, Jan. 1, 1876 - - - \$30,166,902 69****Revenue Account.**

Premiums.....	\$5,910,840 87
Interest received and accrued.....	\$2,164,080 81
Less amount accrued Jan. 1, 1876.....	257,180 86

Total - - - \$37,984,693 51**Disbursement Account.**

Losses by death.....	\$1,547,648 42
Dividends and returned premiums on canceled policies.....	2,516,681 16
Life annuities, matured endowments and reinsurances.....	23,230 24
Commissions, brokerages, agency expenses, and physicians' fees.....	373,001 67
Taxes, office and law expenses, salaries, advertising, printing, etc.....	376,694 33
Reduction of premiums on United States stocks.....	140,284 32
On other stocks.....	65,307 19

Total - - - \$32,730,898 20**Assets.**

Cash in Trust Company, in banks, and on hand.....	\$1,427,933 18
Invested in United States, New York City, and other stocks (market value \$10,311,045 67).....	9,730,589 91
Real estate.....	2,541,576 46
This includes real estate purchased under foreclosure, amounting to \$773,402 32, a recent appraisal of which by competent parties shows that, when sold, the company may reasonably expect to realize at least its cost.	
Bonds and mortgages, first lien on real estate (buildings thereon insured for \$15,321,064), and the policies assigned to the Company as additional collateral security).....	17,354,837 84
*Loans on existing policies (the reserve held by the Company on these policies amounts to \$3,659,490).....	781,585 39
*Quarterly and semi-annual premiums on existing policies, due subsequent to Jan. 1, 1877.....	432,695 40
*Premiums on existing policies in course of transmission and collection (estimated reserve on these policies, \$505,000, included in Liabilities). Agent's balances.....	125,027 15
Accrued interest on investments to Jan. 1, 1877.....	36,154 19
A detailed schedule of these items will accompany the usual annual report filed with the Insurance Department of the State of New York.	300,558 68
Excess of market value of securities over cost.....	-\$22,730,898 20

Cash Assets Jan. 1, 1877 - - - \$33,311,413 96

Appropriated as follows:	
Adju-ted losses, due subsequent to Jan. 1, 1877.....	\$314,440 98
Reported losses awaiting proof, etc.....	201,152 21
Reserved for reinsurance on existing policies, participating insurance at 4 per cent. Carlisle, net premium; non-participating at 5 per cent. Carlisle net premium.....	29,634,461 61
Reserved for contingent liabilities to Tontine Dividend Fund, over and above a 4 per cent. reserve on existing policies of that class.....	517,504 84
Reserved for premiums paid in advance.....	17,088 32

Divisible surplus at 4 per cent.....

\$2,626,816 00

Surplus, estimated by the N. Y. State standard at 4 1-2 per cent., over \$5,500,000 00

From the undivided surplus of \$2,626,816 the Board of Trustees has declared a reversionary dividend available on settlement of next annual premium to participating policies proportionate to their contribution to surplus. The cash value of the reversion may be used in such settlement if the policy holders so elect.

DURING THE YEAR 6,514 POLICIES HAVE BEEN ISSUED INSURING \$30,062,111.

Number of policies in force Jan. 1, 1876, 44,661.

Number of policies in force Jan. 1, 1877, 45,431.

Amount at risk Jan. 1, 1876 - - -	\$126,132,119 00
Amount at risk Jan. 1, 1877 - - -	127,748,473 00

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THE ARMY.

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ABSTRACT OF IMPORTANT ORDERS.

G. O. 14, H. Q. A., Feb. 28, 1877.

The General of the Army, with regret, announces the decease of Brig.-Gen. Amos B. Eaton, Bvt. Major-General, retired.

On graduating from the U. S. Military Academy, in 1826, Gen. Eaton was attached to the 4th Infantry as Bvt. 2d Lieut. He served with that arm, chiefly in the Indian country, until appointed Capt. in the Subsistence Department, at the reorganization of the General Staff, in 1838. In this capacity he rendered valuable service in Mexico. He was principally noted in this Department for the personal attention which he always gave to the selection and purchase of the supplies which went from his depot to the whole Army. When it is known that during the first three or four years of the late war he had supervision of the purchasing department in the City of New York, the extent of his responsibility can be readily imagined. He became Commissary General of Subsistence, by regular succession, in June, 1864, and was retired in May, 1874, after an unblemished record of nearly half a century.

As Commissary General of Subsistence he was *ex officio* one of the Commissioners of the Soldiers' Home. In the duties of this office he was greatly interested, and many of the improvements to its estate, near the City of Washington, are due to his carefully studied suggestions.

Gen. Eaton was personally a man of kind and amiable temper; steadfast and immovable in his stern probity and sense of right, while courteous in his official and social associations. These traits, added to his undoubted honor and morality of private character, secured for him a large circle of warm friends, both in the Army and in civil life, who will sincerely mourn his sudden and unexpected demise.

On the evening of Feb. 21, 1877, he was seized by an affection of the heart while in attendance in the lecture room of the Yale School of Fine Arts, in New Haven, and before medical aid could be summoned had breathed his last.

As a tribute of respect to his memory the officers of the Subsistence Department will wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

G. O. 15, H. Q. A., March 2, 1877.

The following extract from the Revised Regulations for the U. S. Military Academy, approved by the Secretary of War—this day received—is published for the information of all concerned:

1. The Military Academy and the post of West Point shall constitute a separate Military Department, the commander of which shall report directly to the General-in-Chief of the Army. The General-in-Chief, under the War Department, shall have supervision and charge of the Academy. He will watch over its administration and discipline, and the instruction of the Corps of Cadets, and will make reports thereof to the Secretary of War.

Major-General J. M. Schofield is appointed commander of the Military Department of West Point, and, as such, will make his reports direct to the Adj't.-General of the Army, in the same manner and to the same extent as Division Commanders. In matters of instruction and financial administration he will address the Secretary of War through the Adjutant-General.

CIRCULAR, DEPT. TEXAS, Feb. 27, 1877.

For the information of all concerned the following extracts from the reports of target practice of the Department of Texas for the month of January, 1877, showing the best and the worst shooting, is hereby announced:

Date.	Regiment.	Company.	Size of target, feet, inches.	Distance in yards.	Number of shots.	Averaged distance from centre, in inches.	
Jan. 15....	10th Inf.	A	72-110	500	48	36	28
Jan. 8....	25th Inf.	A	72-22	200	26	4	7

This circular will be read to the companies at the first evening parade after receipt.

CIRCULAR, DEPT. TEXAS, Feb. 27, 1877.

Hereafter subsistence supplies unfit for issue by reason of deterioration from age or other cause will not be sold to officers or enlisted men; but a report showing their cost and giving recommendation as to price at which they should be disposed of will be prepared by the Acting Commissary of Subsistence and transmitted, through proper channels, to the Commissary General of Subsistence.

CIRCULAR, DEPT. TEXAS, Feb. 28, 1877.

Post commanders will direct the quartermasters at their posts that Cir. Let. 19, series of 1876, from these Hdqrs., in regard to the reduction of the forage ration, is not intended to affect the receipt of forage from contractors, who will, in every instance, be notified that a full allowance of forage for all the public animals will be required; the object of the reduction being to accumulate sufficient supplies to meet demands until the new contracts for the ensuing year can go into effect.

HEADQUARTERS ARTILLERY SCHOOL, U. S. A.
FORT MONROE, VA., March 1, 1877.

General Orders No. 14.

In obedience to the order of the President of the U. S., as promulgated in S. O. 32, c. s., Hdqrs. of the Army, the undersigned hereby relinquishes the command of the Artillery School, U. S. A., and of the post of Fort Monroe, Va., to Col. George W. Getty, 3d Artillery.

The undersigned thus severs his official connection with the Artillery School with uneigned sorrow. From the date of its establishment and earliest organization to the present moment—a period of more than nine years—the School has been the immediate object of his care, his labors, and his affection.

Its beneficial effect upon the Artillery at large and its popularity with Artillery officers, but, beyond all, its progress and its success, have ever been the aim of the undersigned and the controlling motive of his unremitting care and devotion. In most respects the objects which were aimed at have been already attained, and the undersigned finds great satisfaction in the belief that he turns over the School to his successor in a condition of present prosperity and future hopefulness.

To the large number of officers of Artillery—nearly two hundred of all grades—who have served at the School during the undersigned's administration of its command, he now returns his sincere thanks. With no other incentive than the desire to improve themselves and to elevate the professional standard of their special arms, and with no other reward than the consciousness of doing their duty to the best of their ability, they have worked intelligently, zealously, and cheerfully in their respective spheres of action, and have co-operated with the undersigned so efficiently that his own labors and responsibility have been greatly lessened and the ends of the School have been materially advanced.

The strong affection which the undersigned feels for the School, and his earnest conviction of the importance of its mission will, he trusts, plead his excuse for venturing in this place the expression of the hope that every officer of Artillery will give his best exertions to its future maintenance, enlargement, and general progress, in the firm belief that the Artillery School is the only sure foundation upon which to rest our hopes of better things, and that its stability and success is absolutely essential to that high standard of professional excellence which the Artillery can and should attain.

WILLIAM F. BARRY,
Col. 2d Art., Bvt. Major-General, U. S. A., Comdg'.

No Special Orders were issued from the Adjutant-General's Office on Monday, March 5, 1877.

NOTE.—G. O. No. 10, A. A.-G. O., will not be furnished.

STAFF CORPS AND DEPARTMENTS.

CHANGES OF STATIONS.

A. A. Surg. W. B. Lyon, relieved from duty at Fort Selden; he will accompany Co. F, 9th Cavalry, to Fort Stanton, N. M., for duty (S. O. 11, D. N. M.)

Lieut.-Col. A. R. Eddy, Deputy Q. M. Gen., will report to Comdg' Gen. Dept. of Columbia for assignment to duty as Chief Q. M. of that Dept. (S. O. 3, W. D.)

Capt. A. G. Robinson, A. Q. M., will relieve Capt. J. G. Lee, A. Q. M., of his duties at Boston, Mass., on the 1st of March (S. O. 45, M. D. A.)

Major C. C. Sniffen, P. D., is assigned to temporary duty in the War Department (S. O., March 6, W. D.)

The following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Subsistence Department are made: Maj. B. DuBarry, C. S., will relieve Major M. R. Morgan, C. S., of his duties in New York City, May 1, 1877, reporting to Comdg' Gen. Mil. Div. Atlantic. Major Morgan on being relieved will proceed to St. Paul, Minn., and report to Comdg' Gen. Dept. of Dakota for duty as Chief Commissary of Subsistence of that Dept. (S. O., March 6, W. D.)

DETACHED SERVICE.

Capt. S. T. Cushing, C. S., have reported at Hdqrs. Mil. Div. of Pacific, is assigned to duty as Purchasing and Depot Commissary of Subsistence at San Francisco, Cal., from the 19th instant (S. O. 20, M. D. M.)

Major F. M. Coxe, P. D., from these Hdqrs., will proceed to New Orleans, La., on official business (S. O. 34, D. T.)

Col. D. B. Sackett, Insp.-Gen., will proceed to Detroit, Cleveland, Pittsburgh, and Indianapolis, for inspecting money accounts of disbursing officers at those places (S. O. 21, M. D. M.)

Major B. C. Card, Q. M., will proceed to Washington, D. C., for consultation with the Q. M. Gen. of the Army, on matters relating to transportation on the upper Missouri and Yellowstone rivers (S. O. 18, M. D. M.)

A. Surg. J. H. Kinsman, M. D., will report to Major T. F. Barr, J. A. G. C.-M. instituted by S. O. 22, from these Hdqrs. (S. O. 26, D. D.)

A. A. Surg. E. J. Clark, now at Cheyenne Agency, will proceed to Fort Sully, D. T., and report to the C. O. for temporary duty (S. O. 26, D. D.)

The instructions of the 20th instant, requiring A. A. Surg. W. T. Owlesley, to report for temporary duty, to the C. O. Camp at Hat Creek, W. T., are confirmed. Upon the return of A. A. Surg. A. Frick, to the Camp at Hat Creek, A. A. Surg. Owlesley, will comply

with par. 8, S. O. 18, as amended by par. 2, S. O. 23, from these Hdqrs (S. O. 25, D. P.)
 Surg. J. Campbell, M. D., member G. C. M. Fort Adams, R. I., March 6 (S. O. 49 M. D. A.)
 Major M. P. Small, C. S., will proceed to St. Paul, Minn., on business connected with the public service (S. O. 20, M. D. M.)
 Capt. L. C. Forsyth, member G. C. M. Fort Brown, Texas, March 14 (S. O. 39, D. T.)

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

One year, with permission to go beyond sea, Major G. L. Gillespie, Corps of Engineers (S. O., March 2, W. D.)

PAYMENT OF TROOPS.

Major L. O. Dewey, P. D., will pay the Pawnee Scouts at Sidney Bks, for the muster of Feb. 28, 1877 (S. O. 25, D. P.)

RETIRER.

By direction of the President Post Chaplain A. A. Reese, being over sixty-two years of age, is retired from active service (S. O., March 2, W. D.)

ANNULLED.

The Comdg Officer of Fort Concho, Texas, authorized to annul the contract of A. A. Surg. R. Gale—to take effect on the 28th instant. He will also annul the contract of A. A. Surg. D. S. Smart on his arrival at Fort Concho (S. O. 37, D. T.)

REJOIN.

Major R. N. Batchelder, Q. M., relieved from duty at these Hdqrs and will return to his station, Portland, Ore. (S. O. 18, M. D. P.)

MEDICAL BOARD.

A Medical Board to consist of Surgeons J. E. Summers, C. Page, and A. Surg. J. H. Paizki, M. D., will meet at Hdqrs Dept. of Platte, on the 5th instant, to examine and report upon the mental and physical condition of Capt. A. B. Cain, 4th Infantry (S. O. 28, D. P.)

ORDERED.

A. A. Surg. J. E. Tallon, to the C. O. Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., for temporary duty (S. O. 22, M. D. A.)

NON-COMMISSIONED STAFF.

Hosp. Stew. C. Bolz, relieved from duty at Charles-ton, S. C., and will proceed to Greenville, S. C., for duty (S. O. 40, D. S.)

Hosp. Stew. T. B. Dick is relieved from duty at Ft. Selden, N. M., he will proceed with Co. F, 7th Cavalry, to Fort Stanton, N. M., for duty (S. O. 11, D. N. M.)

THE LINE.

1ST CAVALRY, Colonel Cuvier Grover.—Headquarters, and E. L. H. Ft Walla Walla, W. T.; A. Camp Bidwell, Cal.; B. Fort Klamath, Oregon; C. Camp McDermitt, Nev.; F. Fort Lapwai, I. T.; I. Camp Halleck, Nev.; K. Camp Harney, Or.; M. Fort Colville, Wash. T. D. Presidio, Cal.; G. San Diego, Bks., Cal.

2ND CAVALRY, Colonel L. N. Palmer.—Headquarters, A. B. D. E. Fort Sanders, W. T.; I. K. Fort Fred Steele, C. Camp Stambaugh, W. T.; F. G. H. L. Fort Ellis, M. T.; M. Camp Brown, W. T.

3RD CAVALRY, Col. J. J. Reynolds.—Headquarters, and A. E. F. G. Fort Laramie, Wyo. T.; B. Sidney Barracks, Neb.; I. Fort Fetterman, W. T.; B. C. L. Camp Robinson, Neb.; M. Camp Sheridan, Neb.; K. Cheyenne, W. T.

Change of Station.—2d Lieut. C. A. H. McCauley will report for duty to Com. Gen. Dept. of Missouri (S. O., March 6, W. D.)

Leave of Absence.—Major J. W. Mason, Camp Robison, Neb., extended until April 1st next (S. O. 19, M. D. M.)

4TH CAVALRY, Col. R. S. McKenzie.—Headquarters, and B. D. E. F. H. I. M. Camp Robinson, Neb.; A. U. K. Fort Sill, I. T.; G. L. Fort Reno, I. T.

Leave of Absence.—One month, 2d Lieut. S. A. Mason, Camp Robinson, Neb. (S. O. 25, D. P.)

Transferred.—2d Lieut. H. G. Otis from the 4th Cav. to the 4th Art., Bat. E (S. O., March 3, W. D.)

5TH CAVALRY, Col. W. Merritt.—Headquarters, and A. B. F. H. I. L. Fort D. A. Russell, W. T.; D. K. Sidney Bks., Neb.; C. G. E. M. Fort McPherson, Neb.

Leave of Absence.—Capt. E. Adam, Fort McPherson, Neb., extended one month (S. O. 22, M. D. M.)

One month, to apply for extension of two months, Capt. G. F. Price, Fort McPherson, Neb. (S. O. 23, D. P.)

6TH CAVALRY, Col. James Oakes.—Headquarters and C. G. M. Camp Grant, A. T.; B. Camp Lowell, A. T.; K. Fort Whipple, A. T.; H. L. Camp Bowie, A. T.; A. D. Camp Apache, A. T.; E. Camp Verde, A. T.; I. Camp McDowell, A. T.; F. Camp on Gila, A. T.

* In camp near old Camp Crittenden.

Leave of Absence.—One year, Capt. C. B. McLellan (S. O., Feb. 28, W. D.)

7TH CAVALRY, Colonel S. D. Sturgis.—Headquarters, and B. E. G. I. K. L. Fort A. Lincoln, D. T.; A. D. H. M. Fort Rice, D. T.; C. Fort Totten, D. T.; F. Fort Abercrombie, D. T.

Detached Service.—Major L. Merrill will report to Major T. F. Barr, J.-A. of G. C. M., instituted per S. O. 22, from these Hdqrs (S. O. 26, D. D.)

3d Lieut. H. L. Scott en route to Military Prison, Fort Leavenworth, Kas., with a guard of five enlisted men and seven military prisoners, will proceed with his detachment, from Council Bluffs, Iowa, to Omaha Bks., Neb., where he will report to C. O. for rations and quarters. Lieut. Scott will continue his journey by the first train going to Leavenworth (S. O. 36, D. P.)

Court-martial.—A General Court-martial for the trial of Major M. A. Reno has been ordered to convene, March 8, at St. Paul, Minn. Col. W. B. Hazen is the president of the court.

8TH CAVALRY, Col. J. I. Gregg.—Headquarters and C. D. I. L. M. Fort Brown, Tex.; B. Fort Clark, Texas; A. E. G. H. Ringgold Barracks, Tex.; K. Fort Duncan, Tex.; F. scouting.

Detached Service.—Major D. R. Clendenin, Capt. J.

F. Randlett, 1st Lieuts. J. H. Mahnken, Adj't., G. F. Foote, R. Q. M. H. W. Spore, 2d Lieuts. C. M. O'Connor, J. H. King, members, and 1st Lieut. J. M. Ropes, J. A. of G. C. M. Fort Brown, Tex., March 14 (S. O. 31, D. T.)

9TH CAVALRY, Col. Edward Hatch.—Headquarters, Santa Fe, N. M.; E. K. Ft Union, N. M.; I. Ft Wingate, N. M.; G. Fort Garland, C. T.; H. M. Ft Stanton, N. M.; F. Fort Selden, N. M.; A. C. Fort Bayard, N. M.; B. Fort Craig, N. M.; D. Fort Wallace, Kas.; L. Fort Lyon, Col.

Change of Station.—Co. F (Carroll's) is transferred from Fort Selden to Fort Stanton, N. M., for duty (S. O. 11, D. N. M.)

10TH CAVALRY, Colonel Benjamin H. Grierson.—Headquarters and A. D. F. L. Fort Concho, Tex.; G. Fort Griffin, Tex.; C. Fort McKavett, Tex.; M. Fort Stockton, Tex.; H. Ft Davis, Tex.; I. Fort Richardson, Tex.; B. Ft McIntosh, Tex.; E. San Felipe, Tex.; K. Ft Clark, Tex.

Detached Service.—Capt. A. S. B. Keyes, member, G. C. M. Fort Concho, Texas, per par. 2, S. O. 29, from these Hdqrs, vice Capt. N. Nolan, relieved (S. O. 39, D. T.)

1ST ARTILLERY, Col. Israel Vogdes.—Headquarters and K. Fort Adams, R. I.; I. Fort Warren, Mass.; M. Fort Trumbull, Conn.; G. Ft Monroe, Va.; H. Ft Preble, Me.; L. Fort Independence, Mass.; A. C. Ft Totten, E. Ft En route to N. Y.; B. D. Washington Arsenal; + Washington, D. C., temporary duty.

Detached Service.—Capt. R. H. Jackson, 1st Lieuts. J. W. Dillenback, Q. M., D. D. Wheeler, E. K. Russell, 2d Lieuts. A. Murray, H. M. Andrews, members, and 1st Lieut. E. H. Totten, Adj't., J. A. of G. C. M. Fort Adams, R. I., March 6 (S. O. 49, M. D. A.)

1st Lieut. R. H. Patterson will report to C. O. U. S. Troops, Washington Arsenal, D. C., for duty in conducting detachment of enlisted men to Light Bat. K (S. O., March 6, W. D.)

2ND ARTILLERY.—Colonel William F. Barry.—Headquarters and A. H. Fort McHenry, Md.; B. Ft Foote, Md., E. Raleigh, N. C.; F. Morgantown, N. C.; K. Fort Monroe, Va.; C. D. G. I. L. Washington, D. C.; M. Fort Johnston, N. C.

Bread Ration.—The ration of bread of Bat. C, stationed at Washington Arsenal, D. C., will be increased to twenty-two ounces (S. O. 45, M. D. A.)

Morganton, N. C.—Several detachments from this garrison (Bat. F) went out during last month, commanded by either Lieut. J. H. Gifford, or Lieut. W. Y. Howard, both of this regiment, and the following is the result: During February 11 illicit distilleries were captured and destroyed, also 105 gallons whiskey, 154 tubs, 120 gallons singlings, and 10,600 gallons beer. On the morning of the 27th the last detachment out, under the command of Lieut. Howard, was ambushed about 17 miles from here, among the South Mountains, and fired into. A slight skirmish between the soldiers and distillers ensued, during which Private Disbrow, Bat. F, was dangerously wounded. Whether any of the distillers were hurt is unknown, as they were concealed in the dense laurel thickets on the mountain side.

3RD ARTILLERY, Col. George W. Getty.—Headquarters and C. L. M. Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H.; A. Fort Monroe, Va.; B. Fort Niagara, N. Y.; H. Madison Barracks, N. Y.; F. Fort Ontario, N. Y.; K. Fort Wood, N. Y. H.; D. E. Washington, D. C.; G. Indianapolis Arsenal; I. Fort Wadsworth, N. Y. H.

Detached Service.—Major J. M. Robertson relieved from duty in connection with the Military Prison, Fort Leavenworth, and will turn over records and property in his charge to Capt. A. P. Blunt, A. Q. M., who will temporally act as Governor of Prison (S. O. 41, D. M.)

Lieut.-Col. R. B. Ayres will proceed to Madison Bks., Sackett's Harbor, N. Y., on public business, on completion of which he will return to his station, Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H. (S. O. 48, M. D. A.)

Leave of Absence.—Twenty days, Capt. E. R. Warner, Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H. (S. O. 45, M. D. A.)

Leave of Absence.—Capt. E. R. Warner, Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H. (S. O. 45, M. D. A.)

4TH ARTILLERY, Col. Joseph Roberts.—Headquarters, B. C. Presidio, Cal.; H. K. L. Alcatraz Isl., Cal.; E. Ft Stevens, Or.; G. M. Sitka, Alaska; D. Fort Canby, Wash. T.; I. Fort Monroe, Va.; A. Fort Wrangel, Alaska. F. Pt. Jose, Cal.

5TH ARTILLERY, Col. Henry J. Hunt.—Headquarters and F. Summerville, S. C.; A. K. St. Augustine, Fla.; B. L. M. Fort Barrancas, Fla.; D. Talahasse, Fla.; G. H. Key West, Fla.; E. Charleston, S. C.; C. Fort Monroe, Va.

Detached Service.—Major R. Arnold, A. A. Insp.-Gen., will proceed to Fort Wadsworth, N. Y. H., and inspect such public property as may require the action of an inspector (S. O. 46, M. D. A.)

Leave of Absence.—2d Lieut. J. M. Baldwin, extended twenty-three days (S. O. 49, M. D. A.)

1ST INFANTRY.—Colonel Thomas G. Pitcher.—Headquarters and I. D. E. C. Ft Randall, D. T.; A. Lower Brule Agency; B. F. H. Ft Sully, D. T.; G. K. Standing Rock Agency.

Detached Service.—Capt. I. D. DeRussy, 1st Lieut. W. E. Dougherty, 2d Lieut. J. O'Connell, members, G. C. M. Lower Brule Agency, D. T. (S. O. 25, D. D.)

Capt. G. Mallory will report for duty to the Chief Signal Officer of the Army (S. O., March 3, W. D.)

2ND INFANTRY, Colonel Frank Wheaton.—Headquarters and A. B. D. H. K. L. Atlanta, Ga.; C. Ft Chattanooga; D. Ft. Aiken, S. C.; G. Edgefield, S. C.; I. Jeffersonville, Ind.; E. Ellijay, Ga.

* Talahasse, Fla., temporary duty.

Obituary.—The following Regimental Order is a deserved tribute of respect to the memory of the late Lieut. Augustine McIntyre:

HEADQUARTERS 2D INFANTRY,
ATLANTA, GA., February 12, 1877.

General Orders No. 5.
 It is the melancholy duty of the Commander of the Regiment to announce to the 2d Infantry the loss of one of its most gallant and efficient officers, Lieut. Augustine McIntyre, who was murdered at 2 o'clock on the morning of Saturday the 10th instant, by an armed mob of about thirty men—supposed to be illicit distillers—who shot him dead, when accompanied by one cor-

poral and two U. S. Deputy Marshals, as he was seated in the house of one Jones, in Gilmer County, Georgia, 37 miles from the town of Ellijay.

Lieut. McIntyre was born in Tyrone County, Ireland, on the 27th of August, 1836, came to the United States in 1854, and when 18 years of age entered the Army and served with credit under the command of Lieutenant now General George W. Getty, U. S. A.; of Captain, now General, W. H. French, U. S. A., and other conspicuous officers in the Army who have testified to his bravery and efficiency in battle and his faithful performance of duty in camp. During the war of the Rebellion Lieut. McIntyre was promoted for field service to the grade of 2d Lieut. in the First Regiment of Maryland Artillery, commissioned Dec. 29th 1862, and in August, 1864, was appointed to a Captaincy in the 114th U. S. Volunteers. He was honorably mustered out of the volunteer service on the 3d of April, 1867, and on the 19th of the following August he was appointed a 2d Lieut. of Regulars, and following Regiments were consolidated in 1869. Lieut. McIntyre was commissioned in this regiment, where he served with credit up to the date of his terribly sudden and cruel death, which is deeply deplored by all his brother officers.

The records of his regiment show that during his service Lieut. McIntyre participated with credit in the following battles:

"First Bull Run," "Gaines Mill," "Malvern Hill," "Second Manassas," "South Mountain," "Antietam," "Fredericksburg," "Chancellorsville," "Salem Heights," "Gettysburg," "Mine Run," and the "Operations around Richmond."

A funeral escort of honor, one-half company, in accordance with the rank of the deceased officer, is hereby detailed under command of Lieut. E. K. Webster, 2d Inf., to escort Lieut. McIntyre's remains to the railroad depot in Atlanta.

The following named officers are designated as Pall-Bearers to accompany the remains to the Depot where they will be received by Lieut. Charles Harkins, 2d Inf., who will conduct them to Chattanooga, Tenn., for final interment: Capt. William Mills, William Faick, Aaron S. Daggett, 1st Lieuts. C. A. Dempsey, James Miller, S. E. Clark—all of the 3d Inf.

The Pall-Bearers will report at the quarters lately occupied by the deceased at 2:45 p. m., 18th instant, where the funeral services will be held.

The usual morning and evening gun will not be fired on the day of the funeral.

One gun will be fired when the funeral cortège passes out the Garrison main gate and one gun will be fired when the train bearing Lieut. McIntyre's body leaves the Depot.

On the day of the Military Funeral no parade, drill or fatigue calls will be sounded.

As a further mark of respect to the memory of the deceased, the Officers of his regiment will wear crepe upon the sword-hilt and upon the left arm, for the period of thirty days.

The regimental colors will be draped in mourning during the same period. FRANK WHEATON, Bvt. Major-Gen., U. S. A., Colonel 2d Infantry, Commanding.

3RD INFANTRY, Colonel De L. Floyd-Jones.—Headquarters and A. E. F. G. H. Jackson Barracks, La.; D. St. Martinsville, La.; C. I. Pineville, La.; B. K. Baton Rouge Bks., La.

* New Orleans, La., temporary duty.

Detached Service.—2d Lieut. W. Gerlach will inspect at Baton Rouge Barracks, Baton Rouge, La., certain property pertaining to the Medical Department (S. O. 35, D. G.)

4TH INFANTRY, Colonel Franklin F. Flint.—Headquarters and G. K. Fort Bridger, W. T.; A. Fort Fred Steele, W. T.; B. E. Ft Reno, W. T.; C. F. Fetterman, W. T.; D. H. Omaha Bks., Neb.; I. Cantonment Reno, W. T.

5TH INFANTRY, Colonel Nelson A. Miles.—Headquarters and A. B. C. D. E. F. G. H. I. K. Cantonment Tongue River, M. T.

Leave of Absence.—Fourteen days, 2d Lieut. G. P. Borden, Fort Leavenworth, Kas.; Fifteen days, 2d Lieut. T. M. Woodruff, Fort Leavenworth, Kas. (S. O. 41, D. M.)

6TH INFANTRY, Colonel William B. Hazen.—Headquarters and C. D. E. F. G. I. Fort Buford, D. T.; A. Standing Rock Agency, D. T.; B. Fort Abraham Lincoln, D. T.; H. K. Fort Stevenson, D. T.

Detached Service.—Capt. J. W. Powell, Jr., and 1st Lieut. J. F. Munson, returning to their post, Fort Buford, D. T., from leave of absence, will proceed to Fort Snelling, Minn., for temporary duty at that post (S. O. 27, D. D.)

7TH INFANTRY, Col. John Gibbon.—Headquarters, and A. B. G. H. I. K. Fort Shaw, M. T.; C. Fort Ellis, M. T.; D. E. Camp Baker, M. T.; F. Fort Benton, M. T.

8TH INFANTRY, Col. August V. Kautz.—Headquarters and Prescott, A. T.; F. Fort Whipple, A. T.; A. B. Camp Verde, A. T.; C. Camp McDowell, A. T.; G. Camp Lowell, A. T.; E. K. Camp Apache, A. T.; H. Ft. Yuma, Cal.; I. C. Grant, A. T.; D. Camp on Gila, A. T.

9TH INFANTRY, Col. John H. King.—Headquarters and B. D. F. H. I. K. Omaha Barrack, Neb.; C. Ft. Laramie, W. T.; G. Camp Robinson, Neb.; I. Camp Sheridan, Neb.; E. Fort Reno, W. T.; A. North Platte, Neb.

Transfers.—2d Lieut. W. H. Miller from Co. B to Co. I; 2d Lieut. J. McB. Stembel from Co. I to Co. B (S. O., Feb. 28, W. D.)

10TH INFANTRY, Colonel Henry B. Clitz.—Headquarters and A. B. C. F. I. Fort McKavett, Texas; D. E. San Antonio, Tex.; G. H. K. Fort Clark, Tex.

Change of Station.—Co. E (Wilson's) will be relieved from duty at Fort McKavett, and placed en route for San Antonio, Texas, where it will take post; on the arrival of Co. E (Wilson's) at San Antonio, Co. D (Sellers') will be placed en route for Fort McIntosh, where it will take post, relieving Co. A, 24th Inf. (Crandall's), which will be placed en route for Fort Clark for duty (S. O. 36, D. T.)

To Join.—Col. H. B. Clitz will proceed to his proper station, Fort McKavett, Texas (S. O. 36, D. T.)

11TH INFANTRY, Colonel William H. Wood.—Headquarters and C. D. E. F. G. I. K. Cheyenne Agency, D. T.; A. B. H. Standing Rock Agency, D. T.

12TH INFANTRY, Colonel Orlando B. Willcox.—Headquarters and B. I. Angel Island, Cal.; A. K. Camp Mojave, A. T.; C. Fort Yuma, Cal.; D. Camp Independence, Cal.; E. Camp Gaston, Cal.; G. Camp McDowell, Nev.; H. Camp Hallie, Nev.; F. Alcatraz Island, Cal.

Detached Service.—Capt. R. C. Parker will report to Supt. General Recruiting Service, N. Y. City, to conduct detachment of recruits (musicians) to the Mil. Div. of Pacific (S. O., March 3, W. D.)

1st Lieut. H. G. Brown, A. D. C., will proceed with the Com. Gen. on a tour of inspection via New Orleans, La., and return (S. O. 37, D. T.)

13TH INFANTRY, Colonel P. R. de Trobriand.—Headquarters and F. Fort New Orleans, La.; A. I. Vicksburg, Miss.; B. C. H. Baton Rouge, La.; G. Holly Springs, Miss.; E. Little Rock, Ark.; K. Columbus, Miss.

* New Orleans, temporary duty.

+ Baton Rouge.

14TH INFANTRY, Col. John E. Smith.—Headquarters and D. G. H. Camp Douglas, Utah; B. C. F. Camp Robinson, Neb.; A. Fort Hall, Idaho; E. Fort Cameron, U. T.; K. Fort Hartman; I. Fort Laramie, W. T.

Detached Service.—Capt. D. W. Burke is appointed Special Inspector, to inspect at Camp Robinson, Neb., all property, now at that post, requiring action of an Inspector (S. O. 25, D. P.)

Leave of Absence.—One month, Capt. A. H. Bainbridge, Fort Hall, Idaho (S. O. 26, D. P.)

15TH INFANTRY, Col. Geo. A. Woodward.—Headquarters and D. K. Ft Wingate, N. M.; B. Ft Garland, C. T.; A. G. Ft Craig, N. M.; C. F. Ft Union, N. M.; E. Ft Bayard, N. M.; H. Ft Stanton, N. M.; I. Ft Marcy, N. M.

To Join.—Capt. E. W. Whittemore will rejoin his proper station (S. O. 11, D. N. M.)

Indian Scouts.—The Navajo Indian Scouts on duty at Fort Selden will be transferred for duty to Fort Craig—that for Forts Craig and Wingate will be sent to Fort Bayard for duty (S. O. 11, D. N. M.)

16TH INFANTRY, Colonel G. Pennypacker.—Headqrs. * F. * and G. Mt. Vernon Barracks, Ala.; D. * E. Mobile, Ala.; B. * Jackson, Miss.; I. * Shreveport, La.; C. * Little Rock, Ark.; A. * K. * Huntsville, Ala.; H. * Monroe, La. * New Orleans, temp. duty.

17TH INFANTRY, Colonel Thomas L. Crittenden.—Headquarters and E. F. Standing Rock Ay., D. T.; B. Fort Wadsworth, D. T.; D. G. Ft. A. Lincoln, D. T.; I. Big Cheyenne Agency, D. T.; A. Fort Totten, D. T.; H. Camp Hancock, D. T.; C. Ft Sisseton, D. T.

Detached Service.—1st Lieut. T. G. Troxel, R. Q. M., will return to his late station at Fort Abercrombie, D. T., for G. C. M. duty (S. O. 26, D. D.)

18TH INFANTRY, Colonel Thomas H. Ruger.—Headquarters and B. C. D. G. Columbia, S. C.; E. Edgefield, S. C.; K. Greenville, S. C.; I. * Aiken, N. C.; II. * Allendale, S. C.; F. * Abbeville, S. C.; A. Spartanburg, S. C. * Tallahassee, Fla.

19TH INFANTRY, Colonel Charles H. Smith.—Headquarters and D. I. Fort Lyon, C. T.; C. Fort Dodge, Kas.; B. Fort Larned, Kas.; E. H. Fort Elliott, Tex.; F. G. Camp Supply, I. T.; K. Fort Wallace, Kas.; A. Fort Hays, Kan.

20TH INFANTRY, Colonel Geo. Sykes.—Headquarters and C. Fort Snelling, Minn.; A. Fort Seward, D. T.; G. H. Fort Ripley, Minn.; D. F. I. Ft Pembina, D. T.; K. Fort Totten, D. T.; B. Ft A. Lincoln; H. Standing Rock Agency, E. Lower Brule Agency, D. T.

Detached Service.—Capt. W. Fletcher, 2d Lieut. J. G. Gates, members, and 1st Lieut. L. M. Morris, J. A. of G. C. M. Lower Brule Agency, D. T., March 7 (S. O. 25, D. D.)

21ST INFANTRY, Colonel Alfred Sully.—Headquarters and D. E. H. I. Fort Vancouver, W. T.; K. Camp Harney, Or.; B. Fort Stevens, Oregon; C. Fort Townsend, W. T.; F. Fort Klamath, Or.; G. Fort Lapwai, I. T.; A. Fort Boise, I. T.

22ND INFANTRY, Colonel David S. Stanley.—Headquarters and A. Ft Wayne, Mich.; B. Ft Porter, N. Y.; D. Fort Brady, Mich.; C. Ft Mackinac, Mich.; G. Ft H. I. Ft K. * Glendale Creek, M. T.; E. * F. Cantontown Tongue River.

* Sioux Expedition. Mail via Fort Buford, D. T.

In Arrest.—Capt. C. A. Webb is placed in arrest, with the limits of the post of Fort Brady, Mich. (S. O. 49, M. D. A.)

23RD INFANTRY, Colonel Jeff. C. Davis.—Headquarters and C. G. I. K. Fort Leavenworth, Kas.; A. Fort Hartsuff, Neb.; A. E. I. Fort Reno, I. T.; H. Fort Gibson, I. T.; D. Fort Leavenworth, Kas.; F. Fort Riley, Kas.; B. Fort Dodge, Kas.

Change of Station.—1st Lieut. G. McM. Taylor, now in arrest at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., will proceed to Fort Gibson, I. T., and report in arrest to C. O. of that post (S. O. 41, D. M.)

Leave of Absence.—One month, to apply for extension of two months, Lieut.-Col. R. I. Dodge, Fort Riley, Kas. (S. O. 40, D. M.)

24TH INFANTRY, Colonel Joseph H. Potter.—Headquarters and B. F. Fort Clark, Tex.; E. H. Fort Brown, Tex.; A. Ft McIntosh, Tex.; C. G. I. K. Ringgold Bar- racks, Tex.; D. Fort Concho, Tex.

Board of Inquiry.—On application of 1st Lieut. B. M. Custer, a Court of Inquiry, to consist of Col. H. B. Clift, 10th Inf.; Lieut.-Col. J. W. Davidson, 10th Cav., and Major G. W. Schofield, 10th Cav., will assemble at Fort Clark, Texas, March 12, to investigate and report upon facts connected with certain allegations made by one C. Robinett in communication to Capt. C. B. Penrose, C. S., Chief C. S., Dept. of Tex., under date of Jan. 24, 1877, and reflections contained in an endorsement of Com. Gen. of Subsistence, dated Jan. 23, 1877, on postal card of Mr. Robinett to his office under date of Jan. 12, 1877, against Lieut. Custer. 1st Lieut. B. M. Custer will proceed to Fort Clark, Tex., reporting, on his arrival, to Major G. W. Schofield, Recorder of Court of Inquiry (S. O. 37, D. T.)

25TH INFANTRY, Colonel George L. Andrews.—Headquarters and A. E. H. I. K. Fort Davis, Tex.; C. D. F. Fort Stockton, Tex.; B. Fort Clark, Tex.; G. Fort Concho, Tex.

Casualties among the Commissioned Officers of the U. S. Army reported to the Adjutant-General's Office during the week ending Saturday, March 3, 1877.

Brig.-Gen. Amos B. Eaton, U. S. Army, (retired)—Died Feb. 21, 1877, at New Haven, Connecticut.
2d Lieut. Vinton A. Goddard, 4th Artillery—Died March 2, 1877, at Washington, D. C.

Officers Registered.—At Hdqrs. Mil. Div. Atlantic, March 6: 1st Lieut. T. M. Weine, 19th Inf.; Asst. Surg. M. W. Wood, U. S. A.; Major J. V. DuBois, U. S. A.; Major C. L. Best, 1st Art.; Major J. W. Mason, 3d Cav.; Lieut.-Col. R. B. Ayres, 3d Art.; Lieut.-Col. R. I. Dodge, 23d Inf.; 2d Lieut. E. P. Andrus, 5th Cav.

MAJOR-GENERAL NEWTON reports to General A. A. Humphreys, Chief of Engineers of the United States Army, that the proposed closing of the channel known as Little Hell Gate will not injuriously affect the tidal exchange between the East and Harlem Rivers, or the currents in the Harlem River.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

THE SPRING CAMPAIGN.

Lieut.-Gen. Sheridan, accompanied by Lieut.-Col. Sheridan, of his staff, arrived at Omaha, March 6, and proceeded west on a Union Pacific train to Cheyenne. The Lieut.-Gen. goes to perfect the plan of campaign against the hostile Indians. The force is to be under command of Gen. Nelson A. Miles, and to consist of about 2,600 men. The entire regiment—12 companies—of the 7th Cavalry (to start soon from Fort Lincoln) and march via the Missouri river and Fort Buford); 4 companies 2d Cavalry already en route to Tongue river from Fort Ellis, Montana; 4 companies 1st Infantry and 6 companies 11th Infantry (to go up the river by first boat); 6 companies 22d Infantry, and 10 companies (entire regiment) 5th Infantry. With this force in the field, and a continuation of the policy of dismounting and disarming at the agencies, Gen. Sheridan feels that the submission or deserved punishment of the hostile Indians yet out, will be undoubtedly accomplished.

A courier reported at Deadwood, March 6, that scouts have discovered another Indian village containing between fifty and sixty lodges located about sixty miles north of Deadwood. Capt. Vroom's battalion, consisting of Cos. B, C and L, 3d Cav., augmented by civilians, will proceed to attack it at once.

GOVERNOR SAFFORD AND GENERAL KAUTZ.

The Arizona Miner says: The Governor was unfortunate in allowing himself to become excited over unreliable rumors of Indian depredations in the South, and it was a matter of deep regret to his friends that under pressure of such excitement he should allow himself, even in a humanitarian spirit, to write and promulgate so ill advised a message to the Legislature as that which we published a few days ago. His reflections on the General Commanding the Department were ungenerous, and, as subsequent events have proven, unwarranted by facts. We do not agree with some of our contributors in the assumption that Governor Safford is actuated by unworthy motives; his whole life and conduct, in and out of office, forbid such a conclusion, and "give assurance of an honest man," but being human, and surrounded by influences inimical to the military authorities, and constantly receiving reports, in his official capacity, from representative men of the opposition, or Indian Agent wing of the public service, it is perhaps not to be wondered at that he should have honestly imbibed a bias in favor of civil as; against military management of Indian affairs.

CIRCULAR TO INDIAN AGENTS.

A circular was, Feb. 28, issued from the office of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, addressed to United States Indian Agents, and transmitting for their information and guidance a copy of a letter from the Secretary of War to the Secretary of the Interior, and a copy of an order therein referred to which will govern the future official action of the Indian agents. The following is the order from the War Department:

Civil agents at all the Sioux agencies, except the Spotted Tail and Red Cloud, will hereafter be allowed to exercise entire control of the distribution of all goods and supplies to the Indians present at their respective agencies, with the understanding that no supplies of rations or goods shall be issued to any Indians or their families who have been engaged in hostilities against the Government until they shall have been arrested and dismounted. As far as lies in their power, agents will assist the military in the discovery, arrest, and dismounting of Indians who, after taking part in hostilities, have returned to agencies, and in preventing Indians at agencies from joining or giving relief or information to the hostiles. The above regulation will take effect at the Spotted Tail and Red Cloud agencies as soon as civil agents shall have been appointed thereto.

The Alta Californian, of Feb. 28, says: General Horace Brooks, U. S. A., leaves for the East by way of Panama, to morrow, on the Pacific Mail steamship China. He will reside at Baltimore, on his farm, until the yearning for the mild climate of California induces him to turn his face westward again.

AT THE DINNER, on the 22d February, of the Society of the Cincinnati of New York, given at Delmonico's, corner Fifth avenue and 26th street, the Army being toasted, Gen. Silas Casey responded as follows:

Mr. President, I shall not attempt any eulogium on the Army of the United States; the record of her deeds are in the annals of the country's history, and there they will remain as long as the nation exists.

The Army has ever been ready to assist in vindicating the authority of the General Government, as based on the Constitution, and they will continue so to do, against all her enemies and opposers, whether foreign or domestic.

In the late civil contest, to be sure, a small portion of the officers of the Army, under very peculiar circumstances and a mistaken sense of duty, did desert the flag of their country, but let us forgive and forget the past, and trust it may never again occur.

With regard to the armies of the Revolution they can furnish us in these days but little useful information, either with regard to methods of transportation, obtaining of supplies, or manner of administration; for these depend almost entirely upon the nation's advancement in science and art, which enables us to utilize the product of nature and the means for rapid transit.

Neither can we gain much by their strategy or tactics. The tactics of Steuben, although excellent in their day, would hardly be suited to the modern improvement in fire arms, and the consequent necessary changes in tactical movements.

Although we may learn nothing from them in these particulars, yet their unselfish devotion to duty under such adverse circumstances, and for seven long years, forms a shining mark in the pathway of human history, and the recollection of them should ever be dear to our hearts.

To be the descendants of the active participants in the contest, which gave birth to this nation, may well be considered the subject for a pride which is laudable. Let us bear in mind that peace has its dangers as well as war, and that in Republican governments more virtue and intelligence is required among the masses to maintain them than is required in more despotic forms. Man is so constituted that he must fear either God or the bayonet.

Let us, as members of the Cincinnati, ever present a face of flint against all corruption, whether in the Government, corporations or individuals, so shall we as we pass along the down-hill of life, have the blessed consciousness, that while we are upholding the glory of our ancestors we are assisting to perpetuate the liberties of our country.

THE NEW CABINET.

On the 7th of March President HAYES sent to the Senate, convened in Executive session, the following nominations which were, contrary to the usual custom, referred to the different committees, instead of being at once confirmed:

Secretary of State.....	WILLIAM M. EVARTS.
Secretary of the Treasury.....	JOHN SHERMAN.
Secretary of War.....	GEORGE W. McCRARY.
Secretary of the Navy.....	RICHARD W. THOMPSON.
Secretary of the Interior.....	CARL SCHURZ.
Postmaster-General.....	DAVID M. KEY.
Attorney-General.....	CHARLES DEVENS.

With the exception of Mr. SCHURZ, who is an editor with a legal education, all of these gentlemen are lawyers. Mr. EVARTS is a native of Boston, a graduate of Yale College in 1837, and has held the offices of Deputy United States District Attorney, 1849-1851, Attorney General under ANDREW JOHNSON, and counsel of the United States before the Geneva Tribunal. He stands at the head of the bar in the City of New York, and has been brought conspicuously before the country as an advocate, in the defence of ANDREW JOHNSON on the impeachment trial, and in the recent argument for President HAYES before the Electoral Tribunal. He has long been a conspicuous member of the Republican party, maintaining at all times, however, his independence of party control. He is President of the Union Club, New York, and also of the Bar Association of that city. He is fifty-nine years of age.

Senator SHERMAN is a younger brother of General SHERMAN. He has for the past thirty years been intimately associated with politics, first as a Whig and afterwards as a Republican. He has held the office of Presidential Elector, 1852, Member of Congress for seven years, 1854-1861, and United States Senator from Ohio since the latter date. He has had much experience in finance as Chairman of the Finance Committee of the Senate, and his ability and integrity are beyond question. His age is fifty-four. General SHERMAN is fifty-seven.

George W. McCRARY, our new Secretary of War, was born in Evansville, Ind., forty-two years ago. Soon after his birth his parents removed to Iowa, which State he has served as a Member of the State Legislature in 1857, as State Senator in 1861, and as Member of Congress for eight years, 1868-1876. The New York Times says of him: "In Congress he has won not only a reputation for tireless industry, wisdom, honesty, and faithfulness, but has shown by his life that it is possible for a man to be a politician, and at the same time to retain his integrity so completely that after nearly 10 years of public service no taint of corruption in any shape has ever adhered to his garments, nor has he ever been soiled by the breath of political scandal. He has steadily opposed land grants, fought sturdily all monopolies, insisted from the first upon retrenchment and economy, voted to abolish the franking privilege, and has been one of the most prominent advocates of a thorough and radical reform in the civil service. When he was first elected to Congress he served on the Naval Committee, the Committee on Revision of the Laws, and the Committee on Elections."

RICHARD W. THOMPSON, the Secretary of the Navy, is described by the same authority as nearly 70 years of age, but a man full of strength and vigor; with a figure tall, straight, and commanding, a countenance of great strength and intelligence, his presence is at once inspiring and pleasing. As a speaker he is one of the best ever heard in our political campaigns, and is always listened to with satisfaction. He has the reputation in the West, and in fact throughout the Northern States, of having prepared a greater number of platforms than any living politician, and of having prepared most of them well. He is a native of Culpeper County, Va., removing from that State to Kentucky before his majority. He is an old Whig and more recent Republican, and has served as State Legislator in 1834, Presidential elector in the HARRISON campaign, member of Congress in 1841-2, and again in 1847-8.

CARL SCHURZ, Secretary of the Interior, was born in Prussia, March 2, 1829. He was obliged to leave Germany for his participation in an attempt at revolution while a student at the University of Bonn. In 1860 he was minister to Spain, resigning to accept the commission of Brigadier-General in December, 1861. He served through the war, commanding a division under SIGEL, and afterwards the 11th Corps at the battle of Gettysburg. He also participated in the battle of Chattanooga. He represents the liberal and reformatory element in the Republican party, and there is great objection made to his confirmation because of his independence of party control. He presided over the Convention at Cincinnati which nominated Horace Greeley.

CHARLES DEVENS, Attorney-General, needs no introduction to the Army, with which he served during the late war as major of the 3d Battalion of Massachusetts Volunteer Rifles, as colonel of the 15th Massachusetts, as brigadier and brevet major-general. His first action was at Ball's Bluff, and his last in the engagement at Appomattox Court House. He was wounded at Ball's Bluff, Fair Oaks, Chancellorsville, and Cold Harbor. He was appointed associate justice of the Superior Court of Massachusetts in 1867, retaining that position until October, 1873, when he was appointed associate justice of the Supreme Court, and has held that office until the present time. In 1846 he was elected State Senator, and from 1849 to 1853 was U. S. marshal for Massachusetts. He was born at Charlestown, Mass., April 4, 1820, and is a graduate of Harvard College.

The Postmaster General, DAVID M. KEY, represents the Southern element in the Cabinet. He served in the Confederate army throughout the war, as lieutenant-colonel of the 43d Tenn., and surrendered with Gen. Jos. E. Johnston. He is a Democrat whose course has been so liberal as to win the respect,

admiration, and often the support of the Republicans. He was appointed in 1875 to fill the seat in the Senate vacated by Andrew Johnson. We are told that at his home he is regarded as a representative Confederate, a just, liberal, honest man, who thoroughly accepted the situation in 1865, and has done all in his power to promote good will and harmony between the sections. In 1879 he delivered an oration over the graves of the Federal dead at Chattanooga, which touched the popular heart, winning golden opinions from ex-soldiers of both sides. He is a man of imposing presence, and, while not brilliant or showy, has solid qualities and sterling integrity which command respect.

CUSTER EQUESTRIAN STATUE.

WHILST we have had plenty of equestrian statues in this country, the most ardent of our patriots can hardly claim that we have had many particularly good ones. Putting out of the question Brown's Washington, in Union Square, New York, which is a quiet, dignified presentation of a quiet, dignified subject, we have probably as vile a lot of bronze horses and men as any country can show, except England with her Wellington statues. We have our celebrated prancing Jackson, with the acrobatically balanced horse, our severely prosaic McPherson, with the field glass, *et hoc genus omne*. The real trouble is, that most of the subjects have been treated in a conventional or artificial manner, and produce either an unnatural or a prosaic effect, the Washington, alone excepted.

One of the best subjects for an equestrian statue which our late military history has furnished, and one which lends itself kindly to realistic treatment, is that of General Custer, identified as he was with the cavalry branch of the Service. Treated either as the general of the 3d Cavalry Division or as the leader of the 7th Cavalry, he would make a most enticing and dramatic statue. Inspired by this idea, Mr. D. B. Sheahan, the sculptor, has recently been at work on a statuette group intended as the first model for that monument which will before many years undoubtedly be erected to the memory of the dead hero, either at West Point or some other historic spot in the Union. Of course, being as yet as it were in the chrysalis state, Mr. Sheahan's design cannot be criticised as if it were a completed monument, but enough can be seen, even in the small model, to show that the artist has a striking and dramatic composition in his hands, which only needs elaboration to make into excellent work. It is treated as follows:

Custer, on a very handsome thoroughbred horse, has been assaulted by two Indians on foot, in the last chance medley fight wherein he perished. He has struck down one, who lies on the ground, trying to ward a second blow with his tomahawk, while the other Indian has caught Custer's horse by the bit on the other side, and has thrown it back on its haunches. Both Indians are almost naked, Custer in uniform, with the regulation hat.

The execution of this composition, the attitudes, faces, anatomy and action, generally considered, are good, and could hardly be changed to advantage. In details, however, there is much that might be improved, in the direction of realism. An ideal statue and a historical statue are, to our mind, entirely different things, and conventionality is the one fault that mars so many historical statues of our day. In the case of Mr. Sheahan's group, the only conventionality is found in the dress of the figures, easily altered, the composition itself being as natural and realistic in its way as Brown's Washington is in another manner. It will be remembered that the Washington statue is dressed just as the real Washington did dress while in life, that nothing is conventionalized, that the only symbolism of the figure is found in the proffer of the extended sword. If Mr. Sheahan will dare to go a step further in his group than he has, in the direction of realism, putting Custer in his well-known buckskin dress and broad hat, giving the Indians their war bonnets and feathers, we feel convinced that his group will gain in effectiveness as well as in truth. Knives and tomahawks, too, could well be supplanted by Winchester rifles, revolvers, or war clubs, without losing the advantage of the nude figures, which are now very good indeed, being anatomically correct, without the common defect of too prominent muscles. The horse is splendid, and could hardly be bettered; the figure of Custer is spirited and striking; the likeness is good. It is to be hoped that sufficient interest will be found in the subject of Mr. Sheahan's composition, to encourage the artist to enlarge and elaborate his work. His studio is now at No. 1267 Broadway, New York, where the Custer group is rapidly approaching completion. It will probably be first cast in bronze, as a statuette group.

A CAUCASIAN AND CHINESE BANQUET.

A BANQUET remarkable in its oriental character was given recently by Tom Quan, a prominent Chinese merchant of San Francisco. The following gentlemen received invitations to meet a number of distinguished representatives of the Celestial Kingdom: Bvt. Major Gen. Ingalls, U. S. A.; Pay Director Cunningham, U. S. N.; Col. F. A. Bee and Messrs. J. G. Keilogg, Baum, Koopmanschap, Woodward (of the *Alta*), Coolidge, B. S. Brooks and Dye. Among the Chinese present were: Wo Que, Lee Wong, Fung Pak, Yan Kee, Tom Pong, Tom Chog, Cling Ping and Sing Man, all of whom were gorgeously attired in costly silken robes. The company was received with great dignity and consideration, each guest as he entered the room being honored by a salutation of Chinese music. The introductory menu consisted exclusively of Chinese dishes, the principal dishes being: Quail prepared à la Chinoise, birds' nests, sharks' fins, head of rock fish, fungus of the beche de mer, ducks, mushrooms and bamboo sprouts, and abalone shellfish, interspersed

with Chinese brandy (served in miniature cups, no bigger than a lady's thimble), the most delicate kinds of China tea and Roderer champagne. After the Chinese dinner, eaten with chop sticks as in China, the table was cleared, and in compliment to this country a regular American dinner was served, worthy of Delmonico. Everything, from soup to ice cream, with a wonderful variety of preserved oriental fruits and confections, fruits in season, etc. Various toasts were drank during the evening. Amongst those specially honored, were, Caleb Cushing, our first Minister to China (by whom the original treaty was made), and Senator Morton. The Army and Navy were also toasted and responded to. As a humorous example of the rapid progress made in civilization by our Mongolian brethren, when the drinking of champagne appeared to lag, the American guests were surprised to hear from Chinese lips, "Gentlemen, you know what the Governor of North Carolina said to the Governor of South Carolina, it's a long time between drinks!" The Chinese gentlemen present evinced a warm appreciation of Col. Bee's efforts in their behalf before the recent senatorial commission. The company separated with delightful experiences of Chinese hospitality, and the Caucasians will long remember the novelty of the entertainment.

ELEVEN signals are employed at each of the new weather observatories on the German coast, to give the requisite storm warnings. Single and double cones, pointed upwards and downwards, are arranged so as to indicate the quarter from which a gale is expected, and various flags are used to show in what direction the wind is likely to shift.

The Crown Prince of Prussia the other day invested his eldest son, Prince William, with his own hand, with the star and blue ribbon of the Order of the Garde, sent to the boy by his grandmother Victoria. The Crown Prince and his wife were deeply moved, and were apparently greatly delighted at this unexpected distinction bestowed upon their son at so tender an age. His royal highness remarked that this was the first time in the history of the order that three members of the same family were wearing this distinguished badge at the same time.

The Copenhagen correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette* says: "The republication of the letters from Russia by Count Moltke in the *Deutsche Rundschau*, and the sensations which they seem to produce, induces me to send you the following particulars, which may not be without interest. The letters are authentic. They are written to a cousin of the Count, a lady belonging to the *haute noblesse danoise*, but whose name I am not allowed to publish, and were originally printed some eight years ago in the Copenhagen *Dagens Nyheder* (the News of the Day), whose then editor, Mr. Robert Watt, had somehow got hold of them. The letters contain very little of importance; their chief merit is that they show us the renowned Field Marshal in the light of a clever writer of gossip. It was not generally known that Count Moltke was originally an officer in the Danish Army. At the age of 9 years he was entered as a 'Royal cadet'—i. e., he was to be educated at the expense of the King (Frederick VI), in the Copenhagen Military Academy; and, having taken his examinations, he wore the Danish uniform until, as sub-lieutenant, at the age of 27 years, he petitioned the King for a three years' leave to proceed to the Continent to study the military art; as he says in his petition, 'to be able on his return to employ his acquirements for the good of his country.' This petition was granted, but the Count also asked to be allowed to retain his pay, and as the King refused this, he took his discharge and entered the Prussian Army. The refusal to pay perhaps a couple of hundred pounds may thus have been the means of altering the map of Europe."

COMPANY A, Battalion of Engineers, stationed at Willet's Point, N. Y. H., will give a grand military ball on Friday evening, March 16, at 8.30.

AN incident which recently created some scandal at one of our naval stations suggests the propriety of the Government providing a better article of bunting for our naval flags; that, at least, which is not so transparent.

MR. JOHN F. SCHULTZ, "late 15th N. Y. Artillery," sends us a description of a novel form of knapsack proposed by him. It is mounted on wheels, by which it "is converted into what may be termed a truck." This improvement, as the inventor truthfully tells us, "has never yet been adopted in any army." He claims for it many advantages, but overlooks one, which is the picturesque effect it would give to a battalion coming, under fire, front to line from column of fours, each man pushing his wheeled knapsack before him, after the manner of a battalion of nursery maids moving perambulators. Mr. Schultz says: "Another idea quite practicable, which if carried out, would be very valuable for defence during engagements, improving and instructing to soldiers during leisure hours in camp: the Government to furnish a circulating library to soldiers of all branches of the Army and Navy; to each soldier of a company or regiment a different book, to be worn during hostile engagements over the breast, under or over the dress-coat. The books to be bound for that purpose about 12x12 inches square, thick enough to prevent ordinary bullets from penetrating." This we heartily favor, with but a single modification, and that is that bound volumes of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL be furnished, instead of a "different book," to each soldier. If a single volume is not sufficient to stop the hostile bullets, we have no objection to furnishing the whole thirteen volumes. It might be a little fatiguing to carry them on a day's march, but then, think of the information they would convey to the mind of the wearied soldier! And we have no question that the hostility naturally awakened in the minds of our enemies toward a paper which does so much to increase the efficiency of the Services, would lead them to direct all their bullets at the JOURNAL, which would lessen the danger from bullets that might not be properly directed. The old method of chalking out on a combatant a line within which bullets must fall in order to count, has been tried in a duel with no great success.

THE NAVY.

RUTHERFORD B. HAYES, President and Com'der-in-Chief.
RICHARD W. THOMPSON, Secretary of the Navy.

BUREAUS OF THE NAVY DEPARTMENT.
YARDS AND DOCKS—Commodore Jno. C. Howell.
NAVIGATION—Commodore Daniel Ammen.
EQUIPMENT AND RECRUITING—Commodore R. W. Shufeldt.
ORDNANCE—Captain Wm. N. Jeffords.
MEDICINE AND SURGERY—Surgeon General Wm. Grier.
PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING—P. M. G. Jas. H. Watmough.
STEAM ENGINEERING—Eng.-in-Chief Wm. H. Shock.
CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR—Chief Constructor I. Hanscom.

FLAG OFFICERS AFLAFT.

EUROPEAN STATION—Rear-Admiral Jno. L. Worden.
ASIA STATION—Rear-Admiral Wm. Reynolds.
NORTH PACIFIC—Rear-Admiral Alex. Murray.
SOUTH PACIFIC—Rear-Admiral Geo. H. Preble.
SOUTH ATLANTIC—Commodore C. H. B. Caldwell.
NORTH ATLANTIC—Rear-Admiral S. D. Trenchard.
FLAG OFFICERS ON SHORE DUTY.
NAVAL OBSERVATORY—Lt. Comdr. Chas. H. Davis, Acting Supt.
NAVAL ASYLUM, PHILADELPHIA—Rear-Admiral J. R. M. Mullany.
NAVAL ACADEMY—Rear-Admiral C. R. P. Rodgers.

COMMANDANTS NAVY YARDS.

Rear-Admiral John Rodgers, Navy-yard, Mare Island.
Commodore Foxhall A. Parker, Boston, Mass.
Commodore J. W. A. Nicholson, New York.
Commodore John C. Febiger, Washington, D. C.
Commodore J. Blakely Creighton, Norfolk, Va.
Captain Clark H. Wells, League Island, Penn.
Captain Earl English, Portsmouth, N. H.
Captain George E. Belknap, Pensacola, Fla.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

The *Ranger* is going to New York from Norfolk before leaving for the East Indies.

PAY INSPECTOR A. W. GILMAN relieved Pay Director Geo. F. Cutter, at the Pay Office, New York, March 5.

The *Alliance* was recently inspected by Rear Admiral Trenchard at Hampton Roads, and reported in excellent condition.

The President will receive the officers of the Navy and Marine Corps on Thursday evening, at 8.30 o'clock.

The *Vallejo Chronicle* says of Pay Director Fulton, recently ordered from Mare Island, that he leaves "a host of friends on the Pacific Coast."

The *Alliance* has been ordered to the European station; the *Ranger* to the Asiatic station; the *Adams* to the South Pacific station, and the *Savara* to Aspinwall.

The *Franklin* was put out of commission at Norfolk, on the 2d of March, and the officers and crew of the *Worcester* transferred to her, as the Receiving ship of the station.

The Prussian corvette *Aeskold*, Captain Tirtoff, left Port Royal, March 3, for Norfolk. As she passed the *New Hampshire* she fired a parting salute of 11 guns, which was duly returned by the *New Hampshire*.

The 3d of March being the anniversary of the coronation of the Emperor of Russia, the vessels of the U. S. Navy at Norfolk fired a national salute, and dressed ship in honor of the occasion, as an act of courtesy to his Majesty's ships in the harbor.

The *Alliance*, *Ranger*, and *Savara*, have gone to the Navy-yard, Norfolk, to take in coal and other supplies preparatory to their departure. The *Huron* is under orders to the West Indies and the Spanish Main, and the *Ossipee* will make a cruise on the Coast of Cuba. The *Adams* has been ordered from Port Royal to Hampton Roads.

The following is the location of the vessels of the North Atlantic station at present: *Hartford*, *Ranger*, *Alliance* and *Savara*, Hampton Roads; *Dictator*, *New Hampshire*, *Huron*, and *Adams*, Port Royal; *Ajax*, *Catskill*, *Sauvage*, *Mahopac*, *Manhattan*, *Lehigh*, and *Pawnee*, Beaufort River, S. C.; *Plymouth* and *Canonicus*, New Orleans; *Ossipee*, Pensacola.

WHILE the late Admiral Dahlgren was in command of the South Pacific squadron, he compiled from such books as the library of the flagship gave him access to notes on Maritime International Law. These have, since his death, been edited and revised by Charles Cowley, of Massachusetts, formerly judge-advocate on the Admiral's staff, and issued in book form by Mrs. Dahlgren.

We have received the following from one of the officers employed in revising the new Navy regulations: In your article "The New Navy Regulations," in your issue of March 3d, you state that "the staff was not fully consulted." This is not the case. Every Bureau of the Navy Department was consulted, and a free discussion had with officers of the several corps of the Navy, and where a difference occurred it was referred to the Secretary of the Navy for his decision.—R. H. W.

"A FRIEND to the Navy" writes us: "In reading your article on the propriety of filling the list of retired rear-admirals from that of retired commodores, up to the quota allowed by law, a practical difficulty occurs which doubtless you would wish to remove. If the list is filled from a lower grade, what disposition can be made of the rear-admirals now on the active list as they become subject to retirement? Is it not better for all officers to go on to the retired list of their grade, leaving openings on each assimilated to their rank in actual service?"

AT the regular monthly meeting of the U. S. Naval Institute held on Thursday, March 8, 1877, at 8 p. m., in the lecture room of the Department of Physics and Chemistry, at the Naval Academy, a paper on the 8-inch Converted Rifle was read by Lieut. Duncan

Kennedy, U. S. N., and a paper on the Development of Rifled Ordnance, by Lieut. E. W. Very, U. S. N.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY, Feb. 22, was celebrated at Vallejo, Cal., by a display of bunting from the ships in the harbor—the *Lackawanna* and all the Russian men-of-war, except the *Toungus*, which is dismantled. At noon a national salute was fired from the Mare Island battery, from the *Lackawanna* and six of the Russian vessels.

C. A. W. writes us: "A reference to the list of naval officers of December, 1867 (not ten years since), shows that of the forty ranking officers on the active list, commencing with the late Rear-Admiral L. M. Goldsborough, all are dead or retired, with three exceptions—Vice-Admiral Rowan and Rear-Admirals John Rodgers and John Worden, who are both for their distinguished services to be retained on the Active List of the Navy, ten years after the usual time of retirement by law. Many others, then, on the retired list, have also died, among whom are Rear-Admirals Stewart, Shubrick, Joseph Smith, Stringham, and Breese, and others of lower rank—though the recent mortality, in so short a period, is exceptional."

We referred last week to the discussion, in which some of the anxious ones are prematurely indulging, as to who shall succeed Capt. Wm. N. Jeffers as Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance. As a matter of fact, it should be remembered that no Chief of the Naval Bureau of Ordnance has ever vacated the office except by death, or by resignation to take another more desirable command. It is probable, therefore, that the present chief will be his own successor, especially in view of the principles concerning appointments declared in the President's inaugural. Captain Jeffers' administration has certainly been a creditable one, and he passed through a bitter Congressional investigation without so much as the smell of fire upon his garments.

MEDICAL DIRECTOR CHARLES CHASE, on the Retired List of the Navy, died at Brooklyn, on the 2d instant. He was the oldest officer in the Navy, having been born on the 29th Dec., 1792. The funeral services took place, March 6, at St. Mary's Episcopal Church, Clason Avenue, Brooklyn. The building was crowded with the friends and relatives of the deceased. Medical Directors Smith and Williams, Rear Admiral Walke, Chief Engineer Danby, Pay Director Eldridge, Chief Constructor Delano, Captain Hatfield, Lieutenant H. A. Walke, Colonel Rogers and others were present. The Rev. Dr. Diller, of St. Luke's Church, officiated, and was assisted by the rector of St. Mary's Church, Rev. E. V. M. Johnson. After the services the body was taken to the family plot in Greenwood.

MANY officers of the Navy will receive with regret the intelligence of the death of Mr. Edward L. Trebot, a well known and popular Navy pay clerk. Mr. Trebot entered the Service in 1864, and served on the *Fort Jackson* until 1865, when he joined the flagship *Colorado*, of the European Squadron. He subsequently was on duty at the Philadelphia and New York Navy-yards, and on the flagships *California* of the Pacific and *Colorado* of the North Atlantic Stations. He resigned the position of chief clerk of the Navy Pay Office, at San Francisco, in 1875, to engage in a manufacturing business at Philadelphia, in which he continued until his demise, which occurred on Monday, March 5, of pneumonia. Mr. Trebot bore a very high reputation, both for private and official courtesy, and was considered one of the very best pay clerks in the Service.

LIEUT.-COMMANDER B. H. McCALLA, U. S. N., writes to the New York *Tribune* as follows: Permit me to correct a statement in reference to the late Rear-Admiral Alden, published in the *Tribune* of today. The article in question should have said that while the United States European squadron was anchored off the Isle of Wight, during the summer of 1872, Rear-Admiral Alden, then in command, had the honor of dining with the Queen of England; that some days after the dinner the squadron weighed anchor and steamed in the direction of Spithead, but the flagship *Wabash* took the ground, a few minutes after she got under way, and remained fast half an hour, at the expiration of which she backed off the shoal. After floating clear on the way out, passing Osborne Castle, the *Wabash* and other ships of the squadron fired a national salute in honor of the Queen, who was sojourning there. Having had the honor of being under the command of Admiral Alden at the time mentioned, I am able to furnish you with an account of the events mentioned in this morning's *Tribune* as they actually occurred.

Very respectfully, etc., B. H. McCALLA,
Lieut.-Commander U. S. N.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Feb. 28, 1877.

THE *Trenton* goes direct to Lisbon. The following is a complete list of her officers: Captain, John Lee Davis; Lieutenant-Commander, Nicoll Ludlow, executive; Lieutenants, A. H. Vail, J. Hazlett, M. S. Day, E. D. Tausig, C. A. Stone, and J. A. Rodgers; Ensigns, R. H. McLean, C. H. Lyeth, W. C. Cowles, H. Hutchins, and C. W. Haskell; Midshipmen, W. McLean, A. E. Culver, D. R. Case, and J. M. Proudfit; Passed Assistant Surgeon, J. W. Ross; Assistant Surgeon, W. R. DuBose; Pay Inspector, Edward Foster; Chief Engineer, Edward Fithian; Passed Asst. Engineers, G. W. Baird and

H. Main; Asst. Engineers, H. T. Cleaver and J. A. Henderson; Chaplain, H. H. Clark; Captain of Marines, McLane Tilton; First Lieut. Marines, George C. Reid; Second Lieut. Marines, Thomas N. Wood; Commanding Officer's Clerk, L. A. Bailey; Pay Officer's Clerk, A. J. Bartlett; Additional Clerk for Chief of Staff, Louis D. Beylard; Boatswain, J. S. Sinclair; Gunner, Joseph Smith; Carpenter, L. Hanscom; Sailmaker, G. W. Geit. The *Trenton* left the Navy-yard, Brooklyn, on Monday at noon, and went down to the Battery, where she received her powder and other ordnance stores from the magazine at Ellis Island. It is rumored that she will sail before Saturday to her destination, but there is much work yet to be done on her, and she can scarcely be ready for sea by that time. A large force of ship joiners and other mechanics are at work on board, and everything is being done to get her ready for sea. The *Supply* is fitting out for a spring and summer cruise with the apprentice boys from the Training ship *Minnesota*, and she will be officered from the latter vessel. But little is doing, as the departure of the *Trenton* has stopped work in nearly all of the departments.

NAVY GAZETTE.

REGULAR NAVAL SERVICE:

ORDERED.

MARCH 1.—Paymaster A. H. Gilman, as purchasing paymaster at New York on the 5th March.

Paymaster James E. Tolfree, as purchasing paymaster at Philadelphia on the 5th March.

Gunner John Gaskins, to the Powhatan at Hampton Roads on the 6th March.

MARCH 2.—Lieutenant-Commander George E. Wingate to the Enterprise as executive.

Ensigns Frederick Tyler, Warner H. Nostrand and John W. Beane, Passed Assistant Surgeon M. L. Ruth, Paymaster George H. Griffing, and Carpenter George W. Greene, to the Enterprise at Portsmouth, N. H., on the 6th March.

Assistant Paymaster John W. Jordan, to the Swatara, at Hampton Roads, Va.

Chaplain E. C. Bittinger, to duty at the Navy-yard, League Island, Pa.

Gunner Thomas R. Wilson, to the Hartford, at Hampton Roads, Va.

MARCH 3.—Commander Roderick S. McCook, to duty at the Navy-yard, New York.

Chief Engineer W. W. W. Wood, to assume the general superintendence of the work in completing the rebuilding, as far as possible, of the double turreted monitor Amphitrite, Puritan, Mantonomah, Tervor, and Monadnock.

Chief Engineer W. W. W. Wood, to turn over the charge of the Bureau of Steam Engineering to Chief Engineer Wm. H. Shock.

Lieutenant Charles O. Allibone, to the Navy-yard, League Island, on the 20th March.

Lieutenant Hamilton Perkins, to the Navy-yard, Boston.

Lieutenant Albert Rose, to the iron-clad steamer Passaic, at Norfolk, Va.

Ensign Albert Reynolds, to the Ranger, at Hampton Roads, Va.

Assistant Surgeon Wm. G. G. Wilson to the receiving ship Franklin, at Norfolk, Va.

Assistant Paymaster John C. Burnet, to duty in the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, Washington, D. C.

Passed Assistant Engineer Wm. A. Mintzer, and Assistant Engineer Walter Sewell, to the Enterprise, at Portsmouth, N. H. Carpenter Thomas P. Smith, to equipment duty at the Navy-yard, Boston, Mass.

MARCH 6.—Surgeon J. Rufus Tryon, to the Swatara, at Hampton Roads, Va.

DETACHED.

MARCH 1.—Pay Director George F. Cutter, from duty as purchasing paymaster at New York on the 5th March, and ordered to assume the duties of general inspector of provisions and clothing.

Pay Director John O. Bradford, to turn over the charge of the Bureau of Provisions, etc., to Pay Director Watmough.

Pay Director James H. Watmough, from special duty as general inspector of provisions and clothing, and ordered to relieve Pay Director Bradford as Chief of the Bureau of Provisions, etc.

Pay Inspector A. W. Russell, from duty as purchasing paymaster at Philadelphia on the 5th March, and ordered to settle accounts.

Acting Ensign George Glass, from the Worcester, and ordered to the receiving ship Franklin.

Gunner John C. Ritter, from the Powhatan, and placed on waiting orders.

MARCH 2.—Lieutenant R. M. G. Brown, from the Swatara, and ordered to the Naval Academy.

Lieutenant Chas. P. Perkins, from the Naval Academy, and ordered to the Swatara, at Hampton Roads, Va.

Passed Assistant Paymaster George H. Read, from the Swatara, and ordered to settle accounts.

Boatswain Edwin J. Allen, from the training ship Monongahela, and ordered to the Enterprise on the 6th March.

Carpenter Josiah P. Carter, from the Naval Station, New London, Conn., and ordered to the Navy-yard, League Island, Pa.

MARCH 3.—Rear-Admiral John Rodgers, from the command of the Navy-yard, Mare Island, Cal., on the 17th April next, and ordered to proceed to Washington, D. C., and assume the superintendence of the Naval Observatory on the 1st May.

Commodore E. R. Colhoun, from duty as a member of the Examining Board, and ordered to command the Navy yard, Mare Island, on the 17th April next.

Lieutenant-Commander Robley D. Evans, from signal duty, and ordered to command the Saratoga on the 5th March.

Lieutenant Walton Goodwin, from the Passaic, and ordered to the Enterprise on the 12th March.

Chief Engineer Wm. H. Shock, from special duty, and ordered to relieve Chief Engineer Wm. W. W. Wood as Chief of Bureau of Steam Engineering.

Ensign Bernard O. Scott, from the Hartford, and ordered to the Ranger.

Boatswain James Nash, from the Navy-yard, Boston, and ordered to the training ship Minnesota, at New York.

Boatswain Charles Miller, from the Minnesota, and granted three months leave.

MARCH 6.—Surgeon Edward Kershner, from the Swatara, and placed on waiting orders.

Chief Engineer Chas. H. Loring, from duty connected with the construction of the machinery of the eight new sloops-of-war, the same having been completed and tested.

Cadet Engineer G. S. Willits, from the Huron, and ordered to duty at the Navy-yard, New York.

MARCH 7.—Assistant Paymaster Cameren Burnside, from the Tennessee, Asiatic Station, and ordered to return home and report arrival.

Boatswain William Long, from the Alliance, and placed on sick leave.

Boatswain John C. Thompson, from the receiving ship Colorado, and ordered to the Alliance, at Hampton Roads, Va.

ORDERS MODIFIED.

The orders of Commander Chas. L. Huntington, to equipment duty at the Navy-yard, New York, have been so far modified that he will report as assistant in that department instead of in charge.

The order of Pay Inspector George L. Davis to relieve Pay Inspector Caspar Schenck on the 1st April next at the Navy-yard, Mare Island, has been so far modified that he will delay reporting for that duty until the 1st May next.

ORDERS ANNULLED.

The preparatory order of the 21st February to Rear-Admiral Wm. E. Le Roy, to command the Navy-yard, Mare Island, has been annulled, and he has been placed on waiting orders.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE GRANTED.

To Master George F. W. Holman for one month from March. To Acting Assistant Surgeon Jos. J. Sowerby for four months from the 1st April next, with permission to leave the United States.

To Lieutenant Thomas A. De Blois for one year from March 1.

PLACED ON RETIRED LIST.

Gunner John C. Ritter.

COMMISSIONED

Pay Director James H. Watmough to be Chief of the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing from February 23, 1877.

Chief Engineer Wm. H. Shock as Chief of the Bureau of Steam Engineering from February 26, 1877.

APPOINTED.

Frank Watson, of Philadelphia, an able sailmaker in the Navy from March 3, 1877.

ORDERS REVOKED.

The order detaching Captain J. H. Gillis from equipment duty at the Navy-yard, New York, and to continue on that duty.

SENTENCE MITIGATED.

The sentence in the case of Lieutenant-Commander Joshua Bishop has been mitigated by reducing the term of suspension to one year.

SENTENCE REMITTED.

The sentence in the case of Captain Frank Munroe, of the U. S. Marine Corps, has been remitted to suspension for six months from March 2, 1877.

The remainder of the sentence of suspension in General Order 221 of Captain A. A. Semmes, Lieutenant-Commander Felix McCurley and Captain Wm. R. Brown, of the Marine Corps, has been remitted.

Two years of the three for which Surgeon Michael Bradley was suspended in General Order 221 has been remitted; also two years of the period for which he was sentenced to receive only furlough pay.

CONFIRMED BY THE SENATE.

Pay Inspector Alexander W. Russell to be a Pay Director in the Navy from February 23, 1877, vice Bradford, retired.

Paymaster Rufus Parks to be a Pay Inspector in the Navy from February 23, 1877, vice Russell, promoted.

Passed Assistant Paymaster Joseph Foster to be a Paymaster in the Navy from February 23, 1877, vice Parks, promoted.

Assistant Paymaster James A. Ring to be a Passed Assistant Paymaster in the Navy from February 23, 1877, vice Passed Assistant Paymaster Foster, promoted.

Arthur Peterson to be an Assistant Paymaster in the Navy from February 23, 1877, vice King, promoted.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Pay Director John S. Gulick will not relieve Pay Inspector G. L. Davis at the Naval Asylum, Philadelphia, until March 31.

The date of rank in the commission of Wm. Maxwell Wood as a master in the Navy has been changed to June 3, 1873, and to rank next after Master Richard Mitchell.

(From the Baltimore Sun.)

THE DECEASED ADMIRALS.

THE death of six admirals of the United States Navy since the opening of this year is quite remarkable. Their average age was seventy-two, and their naval character was formed before the late war, before the establishment of the Naval Academy, and before steam in ocean navigation was an established fact. Admiral Goldsborough, of Maryland, was in the service probably the longest of any, having been registered in the Navy as a midshipman in 1812, when only seven years of age, and may be truly said, in the language of Scripture, to have been "a man-of-war from his youth," surpassing even Von Moltke, who became a cadet at nine, in early devotion to martial pursuits. But all of the six departed admirals were an honor to the land that gave them birth. Admiral Smith deserves special mention. He was chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks more than thirty years, embracing the period of the late civil war, so that the Navy then created grew up under his direction and supervision. But for his personal efforts with President Lincoln the monitor would not have been accepted by the Government. His son, Lieut. Joseph Smith, an officer of brilliant promise, was in command of the United States frigate *Congress* as she lay in Hampton Roads, nearest of all the fleet to where the *Merrimac* was being plated with iron for its deadly work. Feeling the gravity of the situation he visited Washington and urged his father to hasten along the monitor. The anxious father did all he could to hasten the departure of the new iron-clad. It was Sunday morning, March 8, 1862, that day when, as the intelligence of the first day's deadly devastations of the *Merrimac* was spread by telegraph northward, it was learned at Washington that the *Merrimac* came out the previous day, and that the *Cumberland* had been sunk and the *Congress* struck her flag. The commander of the *Congress* was Admiral Smith's son Joseph, and the first broadside of the *Merrimac* had killed the brave commander. The *Monitor*, built because Admiral Smith believed in it, arrived that night, in time to save the remainder of the fleet, but too late to save the life of his son. The admiral had one other son, Commander Albert Smith, who was in command of one of the vessels of Farragut's fleet, and went through a specially hard and perilous service in the passage up the river to the capture of the city of New Orleans. The hardships there encountered broke down his health, so that he died before the close of the war. The home of the old admiral has been for the last thirty years in Washington. The old men of the Navy seem to have achieved their full share of the honors of the sea in the late war. Admiral Buchanan, a native of this city, who commanded the *Merrimac* when she sank the *Congress* and *Cumberland*, entered the United States Navy as a midshipman as long ago as 1815, and had consequently been in the Navy nearly half a century when this tremendous fight occurred. Yet although seamen have done as much to elevate the warlike reputation of this country as any other class of men, and have encountered far more perils and hardships, their fame is overshadowed by that of the conspicuous characters of the Army. When not at sea their lives are usually passed in sight of the ocean, though in privacy and retirement. As a contemporary says, they seem to graduate from the ocean directly into that other life.

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REFERRENCES BY SPECIAL AGREEMENT.

General Sherman, U. S. Army, and lady, Washington, D. C.; Admiral David D. Porter, U. S. N., Washington, D. C.; General Geo. Sykes, U. S. Army; Brig.-Gen. I. N. Palmer, U. S. Army, Omaha, Neb.; Brigadier-General L. P. Graham, U. S. Army; Brigadier-General Wm. M. Graham, U. S. Army; Mrs. Admiral Dahlgren, Washington, D. C.; General S. D. Sturges, U. S. Army.

VANITY FAIR for Mourschaum and Cigarettes. See Advertisement.

Bvt. Lt.-Col. H. C. CORBIN, of the 24th Infantry, has been detailed to act as the President's Military Secretary.

GENERAL A. H. Terry; Colonels H. G. Wright, Z. B. Tower, W. H. French and J. J. Reynolds, U. S. Army; Captains Clark H. Wells and James E. Jouett; Commanders Richard L. Law and Lester A. Beardslee; Lieutenant Commander Charles V. Gridley; Lieutenant Wm. H. Turner; Pay Director James Fulton; Paymaster H. T. Skelding, U. S. Navy; and Captain H. B. Lowry, U. S. Marine Corps, were among the arrivals at the Ebbitt House, Washington, during the past week.

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OUR NEW PRESIDENT.

RUTHERFORD B. HAYES is at length firmly seated in the Presidential chair, and has made public proclamation in his inaugural address of the policy that is to control his administration. It is, briefly, "the permanent pacification of the country upon such principles and by such measures as will secure the complete protection of all its citizens in the free enjoyment of all their constitutional rights," endeavoring to "forever wipe out in our political affairs the color line and the distinction between North and South, to the end that we may have not merely a united North or a united South, but a united Country;" reform of our civil service, "a reform not merely as to certain abuses and practices of so-called official patronage, which have come to have the sanction of usage in the several Departments of our Government, but a change in the system of appointment itself, a reform that shall be thorough, radical, and complete, a return to the principles and practices of the founders of the Government;" and in furtherance of this reform the adoption of "an amendment to the Constitution prescribing a term of six years for the Presidential office, and forbidding a re-election;"—"Congressional legislation in behalf of an early resumption of specie payment;"—a continuation of "the policy of submitting to arbitration grave questions in dispute between ourselves and foreign powers," and, finally, "an earnest effort to secure to our country the blessing not only of material prosperity, but of justice, peace, and union—a union depending not upon the constraint of force, but upon the loving devotion of a free people, that all things may be so ordered and settled upon the best and surest foundations, that peace and happiness, truth and justice, religion and piety may be established among us for all generations."

There is, surely, nothing here to which the military services cannot yield their most hearty assent, giving to the administration which shall realize these pledges, not only that obedience which is their unquestioned duty, but their most cordial commendation and good will. It will certainly need the support of all to whom country is more than party. So bold a declaration of war against corruption and political greed, if honestly intended, and no one who knows President HAYES can doubt that it is so intended, will compel a new adjustment of party relations. Though the future can alone determine to what extent our new President can or will carry into effect these promised reforms, it is a satisfaction to know that events have, strangely conspired to afford him the opportunity to put himself at the head of a new departure in our politics. The unusual circumstances attending his elevation to the Presidency have done much to relieve him from the tyranny of party; the

two Houses of Congress are so divided that it will not be easy to secure support for any measure which does not command itself to public approval; the two parties have unite for once in demanding a reform in the civil service, which shall make character and capacity the only tests of preferment, and there is no party demand for a wholesale removal from office. Every public official is put upon his good behavior, and changes can be made in detail as opportunity offers, or the efficiency of the public service demands it. Certainly, with the searching Congressional investigations to guide him, President HAYES ought not to be in doubt where change is needed, and he has selected a Cabinet of men who will thoroughly sympathize with his purposes of improvement.

But will he be able to resist those powerful influences which will combine to prevent his ridding the public service of the black sheep of official families, and the hangers on of political leaders? Will he be able to trace out and detect those more subtle influences which will seek to mislead him as to character, and to betray his judgment in the choice of men? GRANT, with all that he has undoubtedly done for the country, has not been able to do this, and here has been one great cause of the criticism to which he has been subjected. His successor has evidently learned something from the experience of the late administration, and brings to his duty a better knowledge of the ways of civil administration than GRANT had at the first; a better acquaintance with the hidden springs of political management; a mind less removed by a purely military training from sympathy with the methods of the politicians, who, whatever we may think of them in the abstract, are by no means to be ignored or set aside in the conduct of a successful administration.

The declaration of the President's choice for the Secretaries of War and the Navy is some guide as to what we are to expect in the administration of the Departments of chief concern to our readers. It is evident in advance that President HAYES intends to do this great service for the Army; to relieve it from the prejudice which has been excited against it in the Democratic party by its association with a policy toward the Southern States, of which it must at least be said, that it is in opposition to the united sentiment of the class which formerly controlled that section, and which will, doubtless, continue to control it in the future. We hope within the next four years to see all sections and all parties in the country appreciating the Army at its true value. We trust the time is passing when the Houses of Congress can be so antagonized on the question of the use made of the Army as to defeat the Army Appropriation bill altogether, as they have done this session. We trust we have a Secretary of War who cannot be approached with any pleas for favoritism; a Secretary of the Navy who will keep the contractors at a distance, and speedily show the door to any one of them who comes to him with any suggestion as to the detail of officers, and that both secretaries will be heartily supported by a President whose ears are deaf to the recommendations and entreaties of interested relations and friends. In short, we wish for an administration of our Army and Navy in which merit and faithful service will count for more than personal influence. It is those whose devotion to duty prevents them from giving attention to personal advancement that we desire to see sought out and rewarded, and not those who hang about the Departments, in person or by deputy, to secure unmerited favor. Reform is a plant of slow growth; but the seed has been sown, and we hope to see it watched and tended with honest purpose under the new administration. Thus far it has been the plaything of parties: let us trust that it is now to become the cherished possession of a country united for good government.

ASIATIC CHOLERA.

THE general expectation is that the United States will be a gainer if the war which has so long been threatened in Eastern Europe is really declared. A great number of our products, from Indian corn to the latest refinement in rifles, will certainly be wanted somewhere in the world, on account of the new Russian war; but Surgeon McCLELLAN takes another and less comforting view of the matter. The industrial advantages may all come as people expect, but they are likely to be accompanied by a visitor which

may cost more in money than all we can sell to either combatant, and more in human life than their fiercest battle will destroy. This grim post Centennial guest is *Cholera*, and the case upon which Dr. McCLELLAN bases his conclusion is very plainly stated in a pamphlet by him on the "Cholera Facts of the Past Year."

It seems that in 1875 an Albanian recruit just arrived at Hamath, a Turkish town in Syria, fell sick with true Asiatic cholera and died. Within seven days the disease became epidemic, spreading through the barracks and town, and by the movement of troops it was rapidly carried to numerous villages through the country. How the disease had reached the Albanian from India, where, according to Dr. McCLELLAN, all cholera primarily originates, is not known. It is sufficient for his purpose to state merely that in 1875 Syria became infected with the disease. To-day the Porte is summoning all good Mahomedans to the line of the Danube, and the Turkish army will necessarily include men from the cholera region. We all know what Turkish hygiene is, and there can be but little doubt of what may be expected when the seasons of Turkish fighting and Asiatic cholera coincide! Dr. McCLELLAN finds in these circumstances a historical parallel, and evidently looks forward to a repetition of the plagues which have swept away hosts on both sides in previous ages, when the Cross and Crescent have struggled for the mastery.

In the event of war and a consequent outbreak of cholera, the question of the best means for preventing its spread throughout Europe and introduction into America would become a very serious one. Dr. McCLELLAN says, what we have also noticed in reading foreign journals, that European sanitarians recognize in the outbreaks which have occurred within two years in India, and Turkey-in-Asia, an indication that the dreaded disease is again approaching their continent. While there is no reason for panic, there is also no good reason for idly watching the advance of a foe that can be successfully warded off. He truly says that it is time for American authorities to "shake off the lethargy which in former years has permitted this disease to enter and devastate this continent, and by the judicious employment of those methods which science has placed within her grasp to prohibit the importation of the disease."

This sentence indicates a state of things which may give us sound comfort, for it is a claim that cholera is entirely within the control of ordinary hygienic measures. The reason for the assertion is connected with a particular theory of the disease, of which Dr. McCLELLAN is one of the most prominent supporters. It is not in all respects an agreeable subject for personal contemplation, especially of a cholera patient; but, nevertheless, we congratulate ourselves and our readers that so clear and simple a theory has been worked out, and that its leading advocate in America is a Government medical officer. However great may be the sufferings, or repulsive the experiences of the sick, it is at least reassuring to feel that those in whose hands our lives are placed are enthusiastically confident of their control over our malady.

This theory is that cholera is propagated by the *dejecta* of the patient, which contain a specific cholera poison, not known in any other disease. It is only a few years since it was possible to advocate with success a theory which supposes that the excreta of a sick man can obtain such a wide distribution as this theory implies in some cases. But the close study which has been given to the distributing action of waters, winds and other natural forces, within a few years (in connection with the great Sewage question), has shown that what was once a formidable improbability is now extremely probable. Articles of clothing, furniture, bedding and merchandise are specified by Dr. McCLELLAN as carriers of the disease, and it is a fatal peculiarity of this particular poison that its power may be indefinitely preserved and act after a long time and at a great distance from the seat of the first outbreak. The poison is specific, for numerous well proved cases of sewage contamination are known, and yet not one of them has ever given rise to *Asiatic* cholera unless the disease previously existed on the spot. Dr. McCLELLAN's point is that this form of cholera can be and has been successfully stamped out by strict quarantine measures. These do not necessarily include a

long detention of passengers, twenty-four hours being quite sufficient. In this happy adaptation of the preventive measures to the needs of a hurrying and impatient age and people, we recognize one of the strongest recommendations of the system.

It is also comforting to be assured that this disease has *never* originated on the American continent, but is always an importation, and it is this positive immunity from the generation *de novo* of the poison in this climate, that the perfect reliability of the quarantine system is due. Further information on this subject can be obtained from Dr. McCLELLAN's pamphlet on Cholera Facts, which is published by the Richmond and Louisville *Medical Journal*, at Louisville, Ky.

ASSAULTS-AT-ARMS.

Of late years, Americans have not been ashamed to borrow largely from English ideas in athletic sports, and always with much advantage to our nation. In some of these sports the great intellectual vivacity of the American character has enabled us to end by beating our teachers, indisputably so in shooting, and at least "even" in rowing. There still remains, however, one grand field of athletic sports, peculiarly and essentially military in character, to which we desire to call attention, as offering unusual facilities for instruction and amusement combined. We mean the "assault-at-arms," with the recognized hand-weapons of the soldier—the sabre and the bayonet.

In our National Guard columns will be found the account of a grand assault-at-arms, in England, given by a volunteer infantry regiment, cordially assisted by men of one of the leading heavy cavalry regiments, the 1st Dragoons or "Royals." This entertainment is very noticeable for two things—first, for the excellent feeling induced thereby between the Regular and Volunteer forces; second, for the remarkable skill displayed by both parties in their peculiar lines of training. The first result mentioned is one peculiarly worthy of imitation in America. So long as our form of Government remains what it is, our main defence in time of war must always be placed on quickly raised forces of volunteers; the proper office of our small Regular Army must always be that of a compact and highly trained nucleus of instruction, available to train those forces. The main difficulty in the way of hearty co-operation between our Regulars and our volunteers to-day, lies in the fact that they see but little of each other during times of peace. Neither force knows or appreciates fully the excellent qualities of its complement in the national defence; and anything that tends to bring them cordially together, on a basis of friendly emulation is worthy of earnest support from the Services. Something has already been done in that direction in New York State by the Rifle movement, which has drawn the two Services together at Creedmoor and Willet's Point. In California and Connecticut, a good deal has been done by the cordial co-operation of the Regular officers in the work of field-days with the National Guard, and both in Connecticut and Massachusetts graduates of West Point have not hesitated to take position in the National Guard, with the best results. We think that there can be no question that assaults-at-arms, added to rifle and tactical emulation between the two Services would prove of great benefit in this direction. A great incentive to this new feature will be found in the fact that good assaults-at-arms are always attractive to the public, and can be made to pay expenses and increase regimental funds, when shew drills, balls, and rifle matches eat up much larger proportions of the profits in unavoidable expenses.

The second feature adverted to—the development of skill and force in the use of hand-weapons, has far more value than at first appears. Officers who have served long in the field are well aware that what is commonly called "courage," is wholly a relative quality, depending on self-confidence, created by discipline and perfected by experience. There is hardly any such thing in a mass of men as absolute courage. If every man in such a mass imagines that he is marching on certain defeat and death, panics are inevitable no matter how causeless physically. If every man in a mass believes and keeps on believing that he can outshoot and outfight his enemy, and that all his comrades will stand by him, such a mass will perform wonders such as FREDERICK's Prussians at Leuthen, who, being only 30,000 strong attacked and

drove in utter demoralized rout 90,000 Austrian troops, good soldiers, awaiting attack in a chosen position. This feeling of confidence, perfect and entire, has always been highly developed in the English army, from the time of EDWARD III to the present day, by their peculiarly national habit of athletic contests and practical assaults-at-arms, close imitations of actual hand-to-hand conflicts.

In assaults-at-arms proper, the combatants use blunted weapons, strong helmets and masks, and stout leather armor for body and limbs. Then each does his best, uses every trick he knows, without fear of serious injury. Surely there can be no doubt that a man trained in such a school will enter battle with sharp weapons with an assurance of success to which an opponent who has never crossed weapons in earnest must be a stranger. To state the point is to decide it.

THE Army has again escaped threatened reduction, but it is at the cost of the failure of the bill covering the annual appropriation for its support. The present appropriation runs until the 1st of July, 1877, and meanwhile an extra session of Congress will, doubtless, be ordered. The matter will be in the hands of a new Congress, whose temper toward the Army cannot be certainly predicted. It is to be hoped that the policy adopted by the new Administration will quiet some of the irritation at the use made of the Army in the Southern States, which led the Democratic House to defeat the appropriation bill, rather than abandon their purpose of reduction, or yield their determination to engrave upon the bill a clause endeavoring to fix the limits within which the President could exercise his constitutional prerogatives as Commander-in-Chief.

THE INAUGURATION OF PRESIDENT HAYES was carried out with unusual dignity and simplicity; with all proper ceremony and due form, and yet without much of the public crush, confusion, and dissatisfaction that invariably attend the Inauguration Ball—this time dispensed with. The procession from the White House to the Capitol was under the control of Bvt. Maj.-Gen. Whipple, of Gen. Sherman's staff—assisted by Gens. Vincent, Pelouze, Col. Conrad, Lieut.-Col. Grant, Maj. Breckenridge, and Lieut. Totten. The 1st Division comprised all the Regular artillery stationed at the Arsenal (of which we gave an account and full roster last week), under command of Gen. French. The 2d Division consisted of a battalion of marines under Lieut.-Col. Heywood. The 3d Division, commanded by Col. Fleming, of the District Militia, consisted of the Washington Light Infantry, the State Fencible and Weccacoe Legion of Philadelphia, and Columbus Cadets. The 4th and 5th Divisions included civic bodies. The marching and general appearance of the troops and the thorough and prompt execution of the entire programme were subject of especial commendation. And General Sherman has sent to the Artillery Battalion a complimentary letter which we shall publish another week. It is not often that in the same column of troops may be seen bodies representing the *elite*—as to drill and discipline—of the Army and the Marine Corps. The men of the artillery in their bearing and marching may be said to have fully illustrated the modern school, which combines precision of alignment and step with absence of but slight constraint, the graceful "swing" which betokens elasticity as well as suppressed power. The Marines with the bright and spotless appointments of dress and armament marched soldierly, like the Grenadiers of ancient Prussia, straight, and, perhaps, a trifle too stiffly, but, although in other respects the peers of their Army brethren, their pace was not the one to "last," and the distance between ranks was not according to Upton—too close.

THE Des Moines (Iowa) *Register* says: "Major J. R. Wasson and wife came directly from Japan and are on their wedding journey. They were wedded in Japan but recently, the wife being a daughter of Hon. John A. Bingham, of Ohio, the United States Minister to Japan. Major Wasson's parents reside near Carlisle, and he visited the 'old folks at home.' He was appointed from this district to a cadetship at West Point, and a few years since graduated as No. 1 in a large class. Shortly after his graduation there was a call from Japan for engineers, and on account of his eminent fitness Major Wasson was sent to that country, where he has remained ever since, rapidly gaining the esteem of the officials of that nation, and he occupies one of the most prominent positions in the service of Japan, and is receiving a very large salary. The Major, with his accomplished wife, left by the midnight train for the East, where they will visit friends. He has been recently appointed to the office of paymaster in the United States Army, with the rank of Major, and will remain in this country."

CORRESPONDENCE.

The Editor of the *ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL* does not hold himself responsible for individual expressions of opinion in communications published under this head. His purpose is to allow the largest freedom of discussion consistent with propriety and good feeling.

ARMY ORGANIZATION.

To the *Editor of the Army and Navy Journal*:

SIR: General Upton's letter in the *JOURNAL* of the 3d instant is deserving of special attention. That it would be well to mature a plan by which the Army can be increased at once, in case of emergency, I think no one who has considered the matter will doubt. By the plan proposed, or some similar one, we will have the greater portion of the officers to be called into service, designated beforehand, and they will have instructions to study and otherwise prepare themselves for service.

I would like to suggest that there is a class of officers, not referred to in General Upton's plan, who would most likely be as willing as any other class of men to render what service might be desired—and that is, officers who have resigned from the Regular Army. I think it would be well to continue all officers who will signify such desire, upon a reserve list, giving them such promotion thereon as they would have received had they continued in service. Then have it understood that any officer of the Army, who wished to leave it, and had served three years or over therein, could be transferred to a reserve list, and receive regular promotion thereon, keeping his relative rank, with those with whom he had been associated.

With all the suggestions made in General Upton's letter I heartily concur, and I have given the subject a good deal of study, having devoted my leisure for some time past in preparing a plan for the same purpose.

I hope the result of the publication of General Upton's letter will be the preparation of a plan that will secure the object he desires to accomplish. The expense will be small, the return in money, when it becomes necessary to use the Army so provided for, will be an immense saving on any measures that will have to be adopted on the spur of the moment. While the advantage of obtaining a body of officers of this number, who have given attention to the study of military subjects, cannot be calculated in money.

COLUMBIA.

February 20, 1877.

ARMY ORGANIZATION.

To the *Editor of the Army and Navy Journal*:

SIR: We are glad to see the first of what, we suppose, will be a series of articles upon matters connected with the late visit of the Military Commission to Europe; but we care more for facts than theory, and are satisfied with our Army, remembering that our system, in time of our greatest trouble, proved a success. The great trouble with the average American, is, he is too apt to be carried away by the glare and glitter of the foreign services. At one time, with us, everything was French, we took them as the model in all that was military; now it is no longer French, as their system proved a failure, but it is Prussian, and before long we shall be emulating the Turk. We are too fond of changing; we complain bitterly when Congress, at each session, attempts some change, and yet we are setting them the example by continually harping upon organization or reorganization, till now, I verily believe, most of the readers of newspapers think we are demoralized and the Army going to ruin. The facts in the case, however, do not confirm this; for discipline, bravery, efficiency, and general organization, as well as system of supplies, no Army can compare to ours. The true system, to provide for expansion, is to keep on hand a well organized and disciplined militia. We succeeded in a rapid expansion in 1861, and we are better prepared for it now than then. The people want to be taxed as little as possible, and are not desirous of any change in our present efficiency.

General Upton refers to the Government, at the beginning of our war, refusing to allow Regular officers to accept commissions in volunteer regiments. I believe but few regiments at that period desired to be placed under the discipline of the Regular Army, and had we been forced upon them at that time, it would have been difficult to have obtained volunteers. It was not till they had seen the necessity of the case, and the benefits to them of discipline, that they were willing to have Regular officers. Very little was known of the Army at the beginning of the war, and that was not in our favor, as Regular officers were looked upon as a harsh, tyrannical, and overbearing set of men. Experience broke this impression down, and opened the way for reform. We all know volunteers are clannish, and naturally enough prefer their own friends as officers, and not strangers. Contact made us all friends, and then, with the usual American good sense, they preferred the best officers.

General Upton speaks also of our "inelastic staff system." I think no one will agree with him on this subject. If the change from April, 1861, from what it was before that time was not an evidence of elasticity, I don't know what you may call it. The system of supplies was most perfect, and challenged the admiration of the world. If he refers to the "inelasticity" of the non-supply corps, that is a matter which can be regulated by temporary detail for instruction. Aides, adjutants, and inspectors general, can be selected from time to time from captains or lieutenants, and be put on duty for the purpose of learning these duties. I believe any lieutenant who has been in the Service two years, and had the usual practice at any post, could, on an emergency arising, fill the above position with credit to the Service.

General Upton is correct in regard to promotion, but I see no reason why he should refer particularly to the 4th U. S. Artillery. As to schools; yes, we ought to have them when we have time; but, really, during General Upton's theorizing tour, we have had a little school of practice at home, in which many a gallant fellow has gone to his long rest. The artillery can have a school, but as to the concentration of cavalry or infantry, we have now too few to fight Indians, or protect the pioneer in settling the frontiers. This school matter could be regulated by each Department commander, and the colonel of each regiment should be allowed to command his own regiment (by visiting posts, etc.) for this purpose. We trust we may have a full account of what our Commission saw in Europe, but we do not wish any more tactics, nor reorganization of the Army, but feel it is best to let well-enough alone.

PETTY OFFICERS' UNIFORM.

To the *Editor of the Army and Navy Journal*:

SIR: The appointed petty officers of the Navy are under obligations to "Justitia," who in your issue of the 24th inst. had the moral courage to say his say in regard to the abuse of their uniform by officers' cooks, stewards, servants, and others on board of ships-of-war. Most of us know from experience how surprised and nonplussed citizens often are to see a full-blooded "colored brother" on shore wearing exactly the uniform the Regulations prescribe for us, embellished, perhaps, with a ninety-nine cents watch chain and an officer's cast-off spring overcoat. It is not only mortifying to one's pride, but it destroys *esprit de corps*. The enlisted men remark on it, and we must suffer in silence the daily mortification of seeing our uniform degraded and burlesqued. The class of appointments referred to above have other grievances, which, in time, will correct themselves; for the importance of the duties of these men is gradually making itself felt, and, in time, thanks to such high and zealous officers as Commodore Shufeldt and Medical Inspector Gihon, may be generally recognized.

The master-at-arms is at the head of the police of the ship; the yeoman must keep a complete set of books the totals whereof often amounts to hundreds of thousands of dollars, and he is peculiarly responsible for stores placed in his immediate charge; the apothecary must be a practical pharmacist, a tender nurse, and a very patient man, and on his intelligence often depends the life of men.

The machinists are practical engineers, yet all of these men are petty officers, and the captain's clerk (who receives the same kind of appointment and is merely a copyist) is an officer; but the subject under discussion is uniform, and if we cannot have a more distinctive one, let us have what the law allows.

ANCHOR.
U. S. S. MONONGAHELA, BALTIMORE, MD., February 27, 1877.

ARMY CLERKS.

To the *Editor of the Army and Navy Journal*:

SIR: In your valuable paper of Feb. 24 I noticed a communication in regard to the appointment of Post Quartermaster Sergeants, signed "Post Quartermaster's Clerk." The writer, as he states, has been a clerk in the Quartermaster's Department for a period of sixteen years, and has not yet attained to the rank of a non-commissioned officer. To recruits and citizens this might seem very strange, but to all old soldiers who have served for three years as non-commissioned officers, the fact of a great many clerks not becoming non-commissioned officers, is quite transparent and easily understood. It is a well known fact, throughout the Army, that the too many private soldiers detailed as clerks, are habitual drunkards and untrustworthy men, and consequently not fit subjects for promotion. Clerks are generally preferable for appointment as non-commissioned officers, and all those who are temperate and of good moral character are always recommended by their company commanders for promotion to fill vacancies. It is very absurd to suppose that a private soldier who, by reason of misconduct, no doubt, has not even attained to the rank of corporal, would make a competent post quartermaster-sergeant. ECHO.

February 24, 1877.

CUSTER'S BIOGRAPHER.

To the *Editor of the Army and Navy Journal*:

SIR: "*De mortuis nil nisi bonum*" is an admirable maxim to be observed of all men, but when the biographer in laudation of his dead hero evinces an utter want of proper regard for the living, and, in his blind devotion to his idol, casts stigma upon those who have rendered gallant and distinguished service to their country, shall we not speak out?

The biographer of Gen. Custer in the too hasty preparation of his work and in his eagerness to place his literary production before the public, has displayed such recklessness with reference to facts, that I am induced to say a few words upon a subject I would have preferred not to resurrect, but rather that it might have passed out of mind forever. The biographer has, too, made so gross an assault upon our sterling President as to invite general condemnation. Not that our President needs a defender, or would thank me for the attempt, for his name will glisten upon the brightest page of our country's history long after the said biographer will have been forgotten. To quote from Capt. Whittaker's communication in the *JOURNAL* of Jan. 6: "By a chain of circumstances over which he had no control, he was drawn much against his will, into the midst of a political contest the most acrimonious that has been known in our national his-

tory, since the opening of the Civil War." Did not Capt. Whittaker in his laborious research discover a telegram sent to the Hon. Hester Clymer early in the Belknap investigation, in substance as follows? "An investigation into the post traderships upon the Upper Missouri will reveal a state of things quite as bad as at Fort Sill. Signed, G. A. Custer." What then becomes of the much prated theory of reluctance to visit the city of Washington? Did not that telegram alone cause the summons before the committee of which the Hon. Hester Clymer was chairman? Was not that telegram clearly officious and unmilitary? Capt. Whittaker says: "In only one place could the facts of that private life be obtained—in the little town of Monroe, where his boyhood was spent." Inquire of any old resident of that little town and I think you will discover that Gen. Custer was born and grew to manhood in the State of Ohio, and that he never saw Monroe until after he left the Academy and had become identified with the Michigan Cavalry Brigade.

I would invite Capt. Whittaker's attention to a golden maxim, equally binding with that at the opening of this article, "*Fit justitia ruat calum*."

H—

MILITARY BANDS.

To the *Editor of the Army and Navy Journal*:

SIR: Referring to a recent article in your paper under this head, permit me to make some remarks. To classify the musicians is well enough, because there are a number of young men in our bands who are detailed from the companies of the regiment and learn what they do know of music after joining the band. After the expiration of their term of service, and just when they are becoming useful, they leave and their places are filled again by the same class of men. Again, you will find just as good musicians in our bands as in European regimental bands. These men are chiefly foreigners, and when they enlist, are ignorant of the fact that this Government recognizes but one band, viz., the band at the Military Academy. They give their occupation when enlisting as "musicians," but, alas! when sent to their regiments they find that they are private soldiers, and as such are carried on the rolls. Field musicians are placed above them, for they at least have the rank of "musicians."

I know that every musician of a regimental band will laugh to think of the coming day when he will be required to perform no other but his musical duty. Take for instance headquarters and two companies of an infantry regiment, changing post on the frontiers, where there are hundreds of miles to travel on foot. The question among the best band leaders and musicians of the Army is: Why cannot we have post bands as heretofore? Say two in each military department? The regiments would receive as much benefit from the music as they do now, as it is sometimes years before some of the companies of the regiments ever hear their own regimental band, although in a measure the enlisted men help to support said band out of their daily ration of bread.

One reason why European army bands are superior to ours is, the regiments are stationed at the same post for years, and not like our Army, changing every two, three and four years. There, musicians grow up with the regiment almost from childhood; it is like their home. At times they are stationed at the same post for twenty-five years, and naturally continue to be members of the same band for their lifetime. It stands to reason that they must become better performers on their instruments than musicians in our Army. Regimental bands, even if organized on Mr. Mowatt's plan, will never become as efficient as European army bands, that is, the better or first class musician will serve only one term (five years), and then leave, rather than undergo the hardships such as regimental bands of our Army have to endure. Post bands will be stationed at a post permanently. Members thereof will be more at home, will serve, I am convinced, at least two ensembles, which, in order to bring our Army bands to the same proficiency as those of Europe, is essentially necessary. Chief musicians in some respects are even less fortunate than the musicians; the former receives sixty dollars per month from the Government, the only advantage they have, appearing according to the last "Army organization" next in rank to the quartermaster-sergeant, said sergeant receiving about one-third of the pay of the chief musician.

If after long years of study and labor the band leader of Army bands passes the examination proposed by Mr. Mowatt, and receives pay accordingly, why not give them a rank equal to their pay? The teachers of drawing, mathematics, etc., at West Point, with their respective ranks of majors, captains, etc., do they have to study any harder or longer than a teacher of music? I leave this last question to be answered by any professor of any science or art.

BAND LEADER.

NEW ORLEANS, LA., Feb. 20, 1877.

In response to inquiries concerning the meeting of the Society of the Army of the Potowmac, we would state that at the last meeting in Philadelphia, the society voted that the next annual meeting should be held at Providence, Rhode Island. The time for the meeting was not selected, but a resolution was passed, directing the executive committee to fix the time for the reunion. The executive committee is appointed by the president, who is Gov. Hartranft. He will probably make the appointments at a very early day, and by the Constitution they will be taken, as far as possible, from Providence and its vicinity. We are also informed that a committee has already been raised at Providence, who are making arrangements for the reception of the Army societies at the time which shall be decided on. They will make an effort to have a very full attendance.

NEW BOOKS.

The History and Legal Effect of Brevets in the Armies of Great Britain and the United States, from their Origin in 1692 to the Present Time. By James B. Fry, Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General, Brevet Major-General U. S. A. Crown 8vo., 570 pp. New York: D. Van Nostrand.

General Fry has succeeded in collecting a great deal of valuable, historical, and technical information upon a subject about which there has always existed a great deal of ignorance and uncertainty. In our country the Brevet has been, since the formation of the Government, a favorite method of recognizing military merit without expense to the State, and although it has lost much of its value by reason of its indiscriminate bestowal, and has been depreciated by crude legislation, it is still a matter of interest to those who may have been deservedly brevetted, or to those who believe in fair play, as between governments and individuals. At present the Brevet is but a hollow mockery; it is like a protest note drawn by the Government and held by its creditors, the "consideration" or "value received" being in many cases the blood or shattered limbs of the holders. If future law-makers would repair the errors of their predecessors, a reference to this book will furnish them with necessary material, and while providing for a more careful distribution of honors hereafter, they may mend the broken promises of the past.

The term *brevet* is derived from the Latin *brevi*, words still preserved in English law, meaning a brief; a parchment containing notification; a writ or mandatory precept issued by the sovereign or State. There is ample authority for saying that in French the word as used in a general sense means any warrant granted by the sovereign or State to an individual, making him eligible to perform the duty to which the warrant refers. As used in the military service it means commission. Gen. Fry states that

Gen. Scott went so far as to claim that a *brevet* was better than another commission, for the reason that the latter, as is expressed on its face, was conferred only on account of "special trust and confidence entertained (by anticipation) in the patriotism, valor, fidelity, and abilities" of the individual who received it, whereas the *brevet* is bestowed for extraordinary exhibitions which have been already made of the same virtues and qualities. In one of his elaborate papers on the subject of brevet rank, General Scott says: "In the British army the noun *brevet* was borrowed more than a century ago, and used adjectively, to make brevet rank signify rank acquired by length of service, gallant actions or other meritorious conduct in contradistinction to regimental rank purchased with money," and in describing the system of promotion in the British army by purchase, and by *brevet*, he endeavored to show that the name given in the latter was because the method it involved was a shorter cut to advancement than that of the former, and he said, "hence, from the brevity of this process, compared with the numerous forms, certificates and agencies with which the sale and purchase of regimental commissions are burdened, the term brevet rank, in accordance with the primitive word *brevetum*, (short), and he added, speaking of rank acquired in this way, "the brevity of the process not at all affecting the validity of the acquisition." But, as will hereafter appear, brevet rank was introduced into the British army more than seventy years before the process appeared which General Scott describes. As its best: wai was on a civilian, to command as *Colonel of Dragoons*, it can hardly be said that it was introduced for the purpose of signifying rank acquired by length of service, gallant actions, etc., in contradistinction to *regimental rank*. This ingenious and well-put theory must therefore refer to the later applications of the word, and not to its introduction.

At the time that "Brevet Rank" originated in 1692, the British service was emerging from a state of chaos resulting, among other things, from the want of general authority above mentioned. The Regular Army had just begun its existence. In 1685, it consisted of nine thousand men. "The discipline," says Macaulay, "was lax, and indeed could not be otherwise. The common law of England knew nothing of courts martial and made no distinction in time of peace between a soldier and any other subject, nor could the Government then venture to ask even the most loyal parliament for a mutiny bill. A soldier, therefore, for knocking down his colonel incurred only the ordinary penalties of assault and battery, and by refusing to obey orders, by sleeping on guard, or by deserting his colors, incurred no legal penalty at all."

In this condition of the military service of Great Britain, William the Third created *Brevet Rank*. When in Flanders, in 1692, he conferred upon Francis Hawley (May 10th) a *Brevet* to command as colonel of dragoons, and subsequently conferred brevets on two other civilians to command as colonels, and upon a lieutenant to command as a captain. This was the origin of that *Brevet Rank* which has always existed in our Service and which is the subject of this history. At the time spoken of, the number of officers in the organization of regiments and corps was defined, and the warrant or evidence of office in them was called a *Commission*. But the document by which all officers in the French service, from a sub-lieutenant to a field marshal, exercised authority was called a *Brevet*, and it is probable that the name for the new form of commission at large in the English army, introduced by William the Third as mentioned above, was taken by him from the French, to distinguish it from the *Commission* in regiments, which had been the only one known up to the time of James the Second.

So far as can be gathered from the imperfect history existing on the subject, brevets were originally resorted to in the British service, not as a means of reward for officers already in the army, but for the purpose of securing services which could not otherwise be obtained. It will be seen, in a subsequent chapter, that they were introduced into our service with the same object, and in a similar manner to that in which the British first resorted to them. That is to say, they were in the first instance conferred upon persons having no military rank on which to base them, as we have fallen into the habit of terming it.

A very interesting account of the system of promotion, by purchase and without purchase, by brevet, retirement upon full pay and half pay, in the British army follows. The system of brevet rank in European armies is also spoken of.

In Germany, Austria, Hungary, Sweden and Spain brevets or promotion to higher rank for which there may be no corresponding regular duty or position exists. In Russia, France, Belgium and Italy there is no provision of this kind.

It appears that on the 20th of July, 1776, prior to the adoption of the revised articles of war, and without any resolution specifically authorizing brevet rank, the first brevet in our military service was conferred as in case of the first in the British service upon a person having no rank in the Army in which he was brevetted. He was a French officer who had been granted a leave of absence to enter our Service; he received the brevet of lieutenant-colonel. Congress subsequently conferred a number of similar commissions.

In 1778 Brevet Rank became a cause of dissension and dissatisfaction in our Army in the case of Colonel

James Wilkinson, who had received the brevet of brigadier-general. With great magnanimity and singleness of purpose this officer requested Congress to receive back the distinction, desiring "to hold no commission unless he can wear it to the honor and advantage of his country; and that this conduct, however repugnant to fashionable ambition, he finds consistent with those principles on which he early drew his sword in the present contest."

The cases of MacPherson (1781), Gaines-Scott (1831-2), Scott-Macomb (1828), and Worth-Twigg (1845-6), illustrate the variety of complications with reference to relative rank and command which have arisen in our Service. As a sequel to the Scott-Macomb-Gaines brevet complication, the first named was in 1841 appointed the Major-General of the Army, and was directed by the President to assume command. His old opponent, General Gaines, was supported by a strong party in Congress, and the Military Committee in the House inquired of the Secretary of War as to the propriety of "abolishing the office of Commanding-General-in-Chief." Mr. Spencer replied in the language of a former Secretary (Peter B. Porter) as follows:

"My opinion, therefore, is, that there should be at the head of the Army of the United States—whether its numbers continue as at present, or whether they be enlarged or diminished—an individual higher in rank than any other officer, and who should have the immediate command of the whole; that he should be stationed, in times of peace at least, at the seat of Government, where he can most readily receive the advice and orders of the President, and where he can hold the most direct and expeditious communication with every part of his command."

"The present organization being in conformity with the preceding views, it will readily be perceived that my opinion is against the expediency of abolishing the office of major-general. If it be said that the office of major-general being abolished, the Army will then have a head in the President, or the Secretary of War, by whom his military functions are discharged, the answer is that the Department of War does not form an integral part of the military machine. The numerous civil avocations of the Secretary of War would put it wholly out of his power to attend to the daily orders and routine of duties which appertain to the command and discipline of an army; and the effect of a similar abolition of the office of major-general, would, in the present state of the Army, be to divide it into two separate, independent and probably conflicting commands, under the two brigadiers, unless they should be connected through the instrumentality of the adjutant-general, or some other subordinate officer stationed at the seat of government under the Secretary of War, and who would in fact perform the appropriate duty of the chief of the Army."

The above is a precedent sustaining the views of Generals Sherman, Schofield, and others, now-a-days. The subject of staff brevets, as compared with brevets for service, the pressure upon the appointing power for brevets after the Florida and Mexican wars, and, finally, the history of this much abused species of preferment during and since the War of 1861-65, receives at General Fry's hands the most careful and exhaustive treatment. The most interesting and curious historical reminiscences are brought to light in this work, and much that has been but vague tradition in the Army, is here laid bare to the reader, who is taken behind the scenes in more than one bygone comedy, and sees the actors stripped of the disguise in which they appeared on the world's stage.

The lavish bestowal of brevets for service during the late war—as General Fry shows—has led to the gradual withdrawal of almost every privilege or distinction connected with the honor (?), and nothing is left save the parchment and the brief record in the Annual Register to mark the fitful gratitude and spasmodic generosity of the legislative branch of the National Government.

Promotion by brevet has very recently been considered by a commission of the British government; various views were given both favorable and unfavorable. The Duke of Cambridge gave his opinion, that the Brevet, as a mere reward for distinguished service, is not so convenient a form as a decoration or an increase of pay, but as a measure of getting deserving officers forward into a position in the Army which enables the State to supply them in high commands, it was excellent and almost indispensable. The utility of the Brevet in this respect has, since the war, been frequently exemplified in this country. We hope the system may be adjusted sooner or later, on a permanent and just basis.

General Fry's book contains a complete register of the names of all officers of the Army who have ever been brevetted since the organization of the Government, with the language of their commissions.

The Elements of Field Artillery, Designed for the Use of Infantry and Cavalry Officers. By Henry Knollys, Captain Royal Artillery, etc. Edinburgh and London, 1877: Wm. Blackwood and Sons.

Whatever may be the case elsewhere, it will not be denied that in our Service the demand for an elementary treatise on field artillery for the especial use of other arms of the Service, has never been met, with anything so thoroughly adapted to the purpose, as the unique volume before us. It is an unpretentious duodecimo, externally, and within, is a well printed, clearly arranged, and tersely expressed essay on the details of the construction, care and use of the principal kinds of modern light artillery; notes on the drill and administration of the artillery arm; with frequent reference to military events during the present century, by way of precedent. Captain Knollys, in his brief introduction, says:

For amateur artilleryists, however, who enter on this subject as a collateral, not a main object of their profession, the standard books supply information in excess of what is required. They are a little too lengthy, and a great deal too abstract. The student is at a loss to sift what will be of practical use to him, from what is intended for highly trained artillery officers. . . . With a view of obviating these difficulties, I have compiled the present volume. The bulk of it is old matter, and well informed artilleryists are warned off; but I have endeavored to put it in such a shape that it may be easily understood by non-artillery officers, and to insert nothing but what is of direct practical utility to officers of other branches of the Service.

Captain Knollys has divided his work into three parts, so arranged that any one part may be studied

independently of the other. Part I. treats of "Guns—Ammunition—Carriages." The definitions are very clear, and accompanied by excellent plates—some of them colored. Part II. comprises "Different Descriptions of Field Artillery—Drill—Administration." Of course the subjects under these heads are based on the system prescribed for the Royal Artillery, which in many respects is similar to our own; under this head will also be found some interesting information relative to promotion and pay in the British army. Part III. treats of the "Practical Employment of Field Artillery," and is interesting alike to the novice and to the experienced artilleryist. Here we have the views of a distinguished officer as to the selection of positions, replacement of casualties in the field, and the relative merits of certain classes of field artillery, like the Gatling gun, the Mitrailleur and the Rocket. Of the last named projectile Captain Knollys says: "Rockets are one of the unsolved problems in the science of gunnery. The subject is still in its infancy and is beset with difficulties, and whoever succeeds in solving them will probably be the greatest artillery inventor of the day." On the one hand, the projectile when successfully managed produces very striking results, and its moral effects are enormous, especially against cavalry. On the other hand, they are liable to get out of order, and sometimes are dangerous to handle, while their accuracy of flight is seriously affected by the wind. The author quotes General Barry and others, in support of his views on rockets. He is not an admirer of machine guns for field use, but thinks they may be excellent for street firing, and believes the American Gatling to be the best of the kind.

Perhaps Captain Knollys was not in want of further precedent, but we may be excused for observing that the operations of the horse artillery of the Army of the Potomac in 1863-4 were both instructive and brilliant, and as illustrations of the efficiency of that class of artillery have not since been surpassed on any field.

We heartily commend this book to those for whom it was written.

EUGENE CARTER.

LATE CAPTAIN AND BREVET MAJOR U. S. A.

THE news of the death of Major Eugene Carter, which took place at Haverhill, Mass., Feb. 11, 1877, will be received with sincere regret by many old friends and comrades. He was born at Bridgton, Me., Oct. 4, 1838, and when of the proper age was sent to the Military Academy at West Point, graduating in 1861 in the same class as Custer, Dimick, Noyer, Parker, Harris, Parsons, Anderried, Lyford, and others. He was promoted to be 2d lieutenant 8th Infantry, June 24, and served in the defences of Washington and at Bull Run; as 1st lieutenant Oct. 26, 1861, he accompanied his regiment during McClellan's campaign on the Peninsula, was regimental quartermaster during the Maryland campaign of 1862, and was breveted captain July 4, 1862, for gallant and meritorious conduct on the Peninsula, and major Dec. 13, 1862, for "Fredericksburg." On the bloody fields of Chancellorsville and Gettysburg, and in the Draft Riots of N. Y. City with his regiment he displayed great gallantry and efficiency, while as mustering, disbursing, and recruiting officer, he gave evidence of excellent business qualifications. His health having been impaired by exposure in the Chickahominy Swamp, he resigned his commission in 1870 and has since resided at Haverhill, Mass. As a friend has written of him: "His continuous service of ten years in the Regular Army was full of usefulness, hard labor, and well earned honor. A true soldier by nature and education—he never swerved from his duty, and his warm impulses and noble qualities always winning him hosts of friends."

HOSPITAL STEWARD NEWSHAVER.

The untimely death of Hospital Steward Philip Newshafer, U. S. Army, at West Point, N. Y., has deprived the public service of a faithful and capable non-commissioned officer of great merit. Having served one enlistment in Co. C, 3d Infantry, on the Plains, he belonged to Co. D, of the same regiment, when, after careful preparatory training, he was made a hospital steward at Fort Lyon, Colorado, in 1872, and he served continuously in that grade until his death. Steward Newshafer was a native of Prussia, probably of Magdebourg, and after a gymnasium course was educated for counting house life. He understood French, and was a careful student of English, which he spoke and wrote with unusual accuracy. Disasters in business soon after he came to the United States, led him ultimately to join the Army, in 1866, and his intelligent, honorable and efficient career there led those who knew him to regret that he was an exceptional and not a typical United States soldier. The writer, under whom he served at three different posts, desires to bear this public testimony to his private worth and his official excellencies.

Steward Newshafer's health had long been delicate, although his death was sudden, and he sometime ago arranged his affairs, as his papers now show, so that, except certain property in Colorado, all his effects, including his watch, clothing, back pay, etc., are to be turned over as money to the fund of the Soldiers' Home. This quiet disposition of his substance for the benefit of his comrades who may most deserve and need it, is completely in accord with the character of the man. Can not the authorities of the Home in some suitable way perpetuate his memory there? W.

THE Fifth Light House District, to which Gen. O. E. Babcock has been ordered, includes part of the coasts of Virginia and North Carolina, Chesapeake Bay and the rivers James and Potomac, with headquarters at Baltimore.

THE NATIONAL GUARD.

IMPROVED RIFLE SIGHTS.

The following has been elicited by the article in the JOURNAL of February 24, 1877, in relation to the proposed alteration in the sights of the National Guard now under consideration by the General Inspector of Rifle Practice. It is to be hoped that Gen. Meigs' example will lead to other communications on the same subject from other officers:

WAR DEPARTMENT, QUARTERMASTER GEN. OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 26, 1877.

To Colonel Wingate:

DEAR SIR: Noticing that you are called upon to decide as to the proper form of rifle sight for the National Guard of New York and that you wish suggestions as to the method in which the sight now in use can be improved, I have the honor to call your attention to a sight which I have now used for a good many years and which I find better for all purposes in hunting and in target practice than any other with which I am acquainted. It is very slight—but important in its effects—modification of the elevating sight placed on the Maynard rifle. The sight as originally made by Maynard was, I believe, patented, but I understand the patent has expired. The modification is not patented, but is public property, free to all. The Maynard sight much resembling the Remington target rifle sight has a small peephole in a plate of a moderate size. The peephole is at or near the centre of the sight plate.

You are probably familiar with the expedient universal in quadrants for naval observations by which the eye looks through the edge of a mirror with one-half the pupil and the other half sees past this edge.

If the peephole of the sight is placed near the edge of the sight plate the pupil of the eye is large enough to see distinctly the object of aim through the small peephole while the whole upper half of the circular pupil receives rays of light for the object of sight unobstructed over or above the edge of the plate.

These target sights as generally made do not answer in the field, either for hunting or for war. At the target they admit so little light that they are fatiguing to the eye in any obscure light. In the forest they cannot be used; it is not generally possible to see an object even at rest through this small hole. The alteration consists merely in filing away the upper edge of the sight-plate of Maynard so that the peephole shall be quite near to the upper edge of the plate, within about one of its own diameters of this edge.

The effect of this arrangement is that the object, the target, a deer in motion, or at rest, is seen by the whole of one-half the pupil of the eye and also with so much of it as is opposite the peephole. Manifestly therefore much more light from the object enters the eye and goes to form the image on the retina than if the light were admitted only through the small peephole itself. The object can therefore be seen distinctly even in the gloaming. The front sight can be seen through the peephole as a black spot projected upon the surface of the target or animal aimed at, the whole of the target or deer being distinctly visible. It is possible at 200 yards to aim confidently at the eye, or foot, or the ear, or the heart of the deer. I have with this sight killed a deer in the woods after sunset at 80 yards range.

The eye should be quite close to the sight, which, being hinged and held in a vertical position by a round catch and spring, yields in case of recoil and is pushed forward without injury to the brow or eye. The advantage of this sight is that it gives the close accurate aim of the peep-sight target rifle without its obscurity, and the object of aim is not lost sight of while adjusting the rifle by the interposition of an opaque sight-plate as in the ordinary peep-sight. I had it quick in aim as a shotgun and accurate as any sight, and with it I have been more successful in hunting than with any sight which I know of when my eyes, always good, were at their best. I use no other in hunting or target shooting, and I believe that its adoption in service will double the number of effective shots made by most marksmen. It does away with the whole difficulty and danger of overshooting.

The elevating sight placed on the small of the stock is quite as safe from harm, safer I think in fact than on the barrel in its usual position; the difference in accuracy and quickness and distinctness of aim is immense. There is an optical principle made use of in this sight, which I did not allude to, but on which one of its advantages rests. So long as the diameter of the front sight is just equal to that of the peephole, parallel rays of light come from the object, pass tangent to the outline of the front sight and tangent also to the edges of the peephole. All the rays from the object inside the cylinder of rays tangent to the front sight are cut off by its interposition, and it hides only a surface of the target or game as large as the front sight itself. There are no crossing convergent or divergent rays from this part of the object which can enter the pupil of the eye; thus there is no parallax in the aim. It works like the well adjusted telescope of the engineer level, in which, when the level is properly adjusted and directed upon a point, no motion of the eye sideways, up or down behind the eyeglass, affects the accuracy of the reading. So with the sights. The eye need not be placed centrally behind the peep-sight hole. Whenever a glimpse of the object is caught through that hole and the front sight is seen against the part aimed at, the aim is correct. This, when in a hurry aiming at moving objects, or at those of which only a glimpse is obtained, is of great importance. Looking over the common notched sight the aim may vary much, as more or less of the front sight is seen (earse or fine sight), and variations to the right or left are possible in quick shooting when apparently good aim is had. But, with this sight, though the head or top of the front sight may appear in hasty aim to be tangent to right or left, top or bottom of peephole, the aim is exactly the same as when the head appears to be in a centre of the hole or field of view. This is in accordance with optical principles, but most people need actual trial to convince them that it is true. I am, etc., M. C. MXOS,

Quartermaster-General, Brev. Maj.-Gen. U. S. A.

NEW YORK.

THIRTEENTH REGIMENT.—The following elections have taken place in this regiment: Wm. A. Brown to be second lieutenant in Co. B, vice A. F. Lomes, resigned; Richards B. S. Grimes to be second lieutenant in Co. I, vice Richard S. Dinmore, resigned. The following resignations have been forwarded to headquarters of the division: First Lieut. Geo. W. Kempton, Co. D, 13th regiment; Capt. Anthony F. Hease, 28th regiment, expiration of service; Capt. Geo. Koch, 28th regiment, expiration of service; First Lieut. Chas. F. Peters, Co. E, 15th Battalion, expiration of service; First Lieut. Eibe H. Rugele, 15th Battalion, advanced age and physical disability; Second Lieut. Frederick Otter, 15th Battalion, business engagement.

The following correspondence explains itself, and is valuable as showing the state of feeling existing between the two regiments:

HEADQUARTERS THIRTEENTH REGT., N. G. S. N. Y., BROOKLYN, February 12, 1877.

C. I. James McLeer, Commanding 14th regiment:

MY DEAR COLONEL: At a meeting of the officers of this regiment held on the 10th Feb., a resolution was unanimously adopted endorsing my action in tendering to the "14th regiment" through you the use of our battalion drill room for the purposes of drill and instruction during the time your armory is undergoing repairs. If you desire to avail yourself of this offer, I shall be pleased to confer with you at any time in fixing the dates for such drills as you may determine upon. I have the honor, etc., PHIL. H. BRIGGS, Colonel.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTEENTH REGIMENT, N. G., BROOKLYN, Feb. 23, 1877.

Col. Philip H. Briggs, Commanding 13th regiment:

COLONEL: I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your favor of 12th Feb., in which you communicate the fact that the officers of the 13th regiment have by a unanimous vote endorsed your action in tendering to the 14th regiment the use of your battalion drill room during the time our armory is undergoing repairs. In reply I beg leave to assure you that the officers and members of this regiment fully appreciate this additional evidence of the good feeling existing between these two commands, as expressed in the following resolution adopted by the Board of Officers on Monday evening:

Whereas, The colonel and officers of the 13th regiment, have tendered to this regiment the use of their battalion drill room "for drill and instruction" during the time that our armory is undergoing repairs; and whereas, in this generous offer the 14th regiment recognize a continuance of the good feeling existing between the two commands for years past; therefore be it

Resolved, That the thanks of this Board be and are hereby tendered to Col. Philip H. Briggs and the officers of the 13th regiment for the favor and privilege extended to us.

I would designate if agreeable to you the evenings of March 9, 13 and 23 for first series of drills at your armory. I am, colonel, JAMES MCLEER, Col. 14th regiment.

TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT.—This regiment will assemble at the armory in full dress uniform on Wednesday, March 14, at 7:45 p. m., for parade and review. The concert by the regimental band, for which arrangements have been made by the music committee of the board of officers, will follow the review; and the regulations prescribed for the parade of January 31 (General Orders No. 1, c. s.) will be enforced for this parade. The regiment will assemble at the armory in fatigue uniform for drill as follows: Cos. D, A, H, K, and I, Friday evening, March 23, and Monday evenings, April 2 and 9, at 8 o'clock; G, C, F, E, and B, Thursday evening, March 29, and Friday evenings, April 6 and 13, at 8 o'clock. The following promotion and appointment are announced: Private K. O. Glover, Jr. (H), has been commissioned second lieutenant with rank from Oct. 31, 1876, vice Carmichael, resigned and discharged; Private J. H. Heden (H) to be commissary sergeant, vice Maidhof, promoted sergeant-major. The warrant heretofore granted to the following named non-commissioned staff officer is hereby vacated at his own request, and he is returned to the ranks of Co. D, viz.: Ordnance Sergt. Marvin F. Wood. The following named enlisted man having been expelled from his company for non-payment of fines and dues and dereliction of duty, the action of such company is approved, and the man so expelled is dishonorably dismissed from the regiment, viz.: Priv. Wm. Smith, Jr., Co. D.

TWENTY-THIRD REGIMENT.—Cos. A, D, E, and F of the above regiment, assembled at their armory in Clermont avenue last Thursday evening for battalion drill. The following were present for duty: Three field officers, one adjutant, three non-commissioned staff, one standard bearer, two guides, and two drummers; Cos. A three officers, five sergeants and seventy-two men; D three officers, five sergeants and twenty-four men; E two officers, two sergeants and twenty-seven men; F three officers, four sergeants and thirty-eight men. The line was formed at 8:30 o'clock, six companies of twelve files each, Col. Rodney C. Ward commanding. The movements were in common and double time, and in both the men were remarkably steady, movements promptly and accurately executed, and in every respect it was one of the finest drills we have witnessed this season. The military bearing of officers and men is remarkably praiseworthy; we noticed only one or two cases of men turning their heads while marching or standing at attention, and a few men in the rear rank of Co. F facing "about" while "in place rest" failing to keep one foot remaining on the line. After the drill had been in process for one hour and fifteen minutes Col. Ward turned over the command of the regiment to Lieut.-Col. Partridge, and review took place, Col. Ward acting as reviewing officer. The regiment was brought "to the rear open order," and Col. Ward, accompanied by Lieut.-Col. Partridge, passed down the lines; after which the regiment passed in review, the wheeling the step and general appearance being excellent. The drill and review occupied one hour and thirty minutes. On Tuesday evening Cos. B, C, G and K will drill. On Thursday evening, March 15, A, D, E and F will have another drill. Gen. Beebe, of the 11th Brigade, and Lieut.-Col. Bunker, A. A. G., and Lieut. Hoyt, A. D. C., were present, besides a large number of gentlemen and ladies as spectators.

The fifth band concert of the sixth season was given at the armory on Saturday evening, March 3, and it is now proved beyond a doubt that the temporary gallery which Col. Ward has put up to break the echo is in a great measure a success. It makes a very perceptible improvement even with the music, for this echo has been so bad that the public have declared that the step of the regiment was bad; that Contero's time was horrid; and officers were censured because their commands were indistinct. The fault has been the echo, and that echo should now be killed, and we think it will be. The first part of the concert was not largely attended, although the music was most excellent; but before the first dance came on the hall filled up, and as usual there was a large and fashionable audience. There were eleven dances on the programme, and the floor was in charge of Co. B, with Sergt. J. F. Laurence chairman of the floor committee. The next concert will take place on Saturday evening, March 24, and Co. K will have charge of the floor.

FORTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT.—The drill of this regiment, together with the Gatling Battery, in Col. Austen's "street firing," which has been looked forward to with so much interest for the past three or four weeks, took place at the armory of the 47th regiment, corner North Second and Fourth streets, on Friday evening, March 2. For more than a week previous to this time, all the tickets had been given away, and the applications for more were constantly made upon the officers of the 47th. The day and evening, however, were very stormy, which no doubt tended to keep many away who otherwise would have been present. As it was, every seat was occupied, and every inch of standing room was packed. Promptly on time the battery men were present, and unlimbering their pieces at the foot of the stairs quickly, brought them into position in the drill room above. The drummers beat the call, and soon the companies came up, and at half-past 8 the line was formed—eight companies of twelve files each. In order to form this line, the right and left flank, were extended across the

drill room at right angles with the main line, forming three sides of a square. Col. Austen was in command, assisted by Lieut.-Col. Brownell and Major Bradley, each commanding a wing. Capt. Edwards commanded the section representing the battery. The battalion was put in motion in column of fours, of companies, and of divisions; the men were steady; the step was good, as also the wheelings and alignments. The manual was only fairly executed, and much confusion seemed to exist among the men on the one point of bringing the muskets from a "right shoulder" to a "carry" at the command halt.

The regiment being now in column of companies, with battery in rear of column, the command was given "street firing order," "with battery," "march." The movement was promptly executed, and although the space was exceedingly limited, there seemed to be no embarrassment on the part of officers or men. Three companies of the right wing formed three sides of a square, and three companies of the left wing the same, the two remaining companies forming a square in the centre in single rank.

The advantages claimed by this formation are: First. The firing will be more rapid by not changing companies at the head of column, as now provided. Second. Complete command of intersecting streets without changing direction by the head of column. Third. A command of the street in the rear of column. Fourth. A provision to repel attacks from house tops. Fifth. Compactness of formation for infantry, and protection to the flanks. Sixth. An effective opposing force against mobs, with opportunity to use either infantry or artillery separately, or a combination simultaneously. The infantry fire by rank; front, rear or flank, and any flank can be immediately uncovered for battery action by the front and rear rank filing in opposite directions and in rear of companies, forming the other two sides of the square. The movements are all simple, quickly and easily executed.

From the limited space afforded for the movements we are hardly able to criticise the new manual of street firing as prepared by Col. Austen, and we sincerely trust that a better opportunity will soon be afforded for practically testing the merits of the drill, either by using the armory of the 23d regiment, or what is better still, an outdoor drill, using blank cartridges. It is perhaps worth while for Col. Austen to ask the State authorities to detail a board of experienced officers to inspect and report upon the system. Major-General Molineux, to whom the manual is dedicated, and upon invitation of Col. Austen, addressed the officers and men of the battalion, thanking the colonel for having taken what he considered a step in the right direction, and complimenting the men on so quickly acquiring the drill. Among the military gentlemen present were Major Manning and Capt. St. John from the 11th Brigade staff; Lieut.-Col. Richards, 5th Brigade; Col. Bussey, of Gen. Dakin's staff; Capts. Truslow, Storey and Smith, of the 23d regiment; Capt. Rueger, of the 32d regiment; Capt. Young, of the 8th regiment; Chaplain Maynard, of the 47th; Col. George B. Squires, G. A. R., and many others. For the first drill we consider it a very great success, and trust that better facilities will soon be afforded to Col. Austen for giving another exhibition. A two hours' dance followed the drill, in which a large company joined.

FOURTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT.—This regiment will assemble at the armory for drill and instruction as follows: In fatigue uniform, white cross-belts, Cos. B, E, F and K, on Tuesdays, March 6, 13 and 27; on Mondays, April 2, 16 and 23. Maj. Geo. C. Bradley detailed to command; Lieut. H. J. Richardson detailed as acting adjutant. Same uniform, Cos. A, C, D, G and I, on Thursdays, March 8, 15 and 29; on Fridays, April 6, 20 and 27. Lieut.-Col. Wm. H. Brownell detailed to command; Lieut. Geo. A. Phelan detailed as acting adjutant. The regiment, in dress uniform, on Wednesdays, March 21, April 11, May 2. Fine for non-attendance, from \$3 to \$6.

DOMINION RIFLE ASSOCIATION.—At the Dominion Rifle Association annual meeting March 1 the report read shows that \$13,000 were expended in rifle competition during the year. Twenty-seven associations affiliated during the year. The president read a letter from Lord Wharncliffe accepting the Dominion Challenge Trophy, presented by the Association to the National Rifle Association. The Dominion government will give gold medals to the members of the Kolapore team of 1877. The election of officers was held and the meeting adjourned for a week to allow the committee time to revise the rules.

ASSAULT-AT-ARMS.—Elsewhere we have commented editorially on this subject, and from the *Volunteer Service Gazette* we clip the following account of an "assault-at-arms" given by the 1st Norfolk (Norwich) Rifle Volunteers at their drill-hall on Tuesday evening, Jan. 30:

The meeting was most successful, and especially commendable, as it proved that regulars and volunteers can meet and associate in their military capacity without jealousy. The success of the entertainment may, indeed, be fairly said to be due in great measure to the excellent and friendly spirit evinced by the officers, non-commissioned officers and men of the 1st Dragoons, the celebrated "Royals" of many a famous and hard-fought field, who with hearty good will and perfect accord, came forward to aid their volunteer comrades in the display of martial skill. There was a long list of patrons, and among those present in the well-filled hall were to be observed Sir Reginald and Lady Beauchamp, Colonel and Mrs. Graham, and a large number of the officers of the "Royals" with a large number of the leading families of the city and environs. A squad of the "Royals" began by going through the cavalry sword exercise in the most perfect manner, showing notwithstanding the recent statistics of the wounded in the Franco-German war, what a terrible and deadly weapon a well-wielded sabre must be. This was a most effective performance, and was followed by a set-to at single-stick by Sergt.-Major Sayer and Sergt. Rowe, both being volunteers, in which great skill, especially in defence, was displayed. Then two corporals of the "Royals" gave a practical illustration of the hard hitting powers of the old English weapon, the quarterstaff. This was a most interesting combat, very clever play being evinced, and many hard knocks being sustained by both, bringing forcibly to our mind visions of Sherwood, with Bold Robin Hood, Friar Tuck, and other worthies, whose exploits with this many weapon were familiar to us in days gone by. There were several very fair displays of fencing, in which more science might possibly have been displayed, as there was too much of a tendency to use the foil as a sabre, and not as a thrusting weapon merely; but this may be excused on the part of British soldiers, who are always most at home in the use of those more effectual and deadly weapons—the sabre, lance, and bayonet. The great feature of the evening lay in the encounters with those weapons. In sabre v. sabre, Regimental Sergeant-Major Webb and Sergeant Boone, of the "Royals"—both big, burly, muscular fellows, the very ideal of heavy troopers—showed some splendid practice and tremendous hard hitting, but with very little effect, the defence, which needs most skill, being so good. That the battle is not always to the strong, however, was shown by a second encounter between two men of the same regiment, Corporal Ferguson and Trooper Parsons—the former being a man of fine physique and plenty of muscle—while his opponent, who was very young, appeared a mere stripling. The first pass or two proved clearly that neither were tyros with their weapons; the corporal, besides a due attack, showed a magnificent power of defence, which proved of no avail, however, against the splendid hitting of his antagonist, who showered cut after cut on his head. He showed a clever adaptation of the principle known in boxing as "the counter," as repeatedly he seemed to parry his antagonist's blow and deliver a thrust at the same moment, none of them missing his opponent's body. The bayonet exercise occupied a large share of the evening, being

gone through by a large squad of the non-commissioned officers of the volunteers, evoking great applause and a recall. Two combats of sword v. bayonet were well gone through—the bayonet undoubtedly having the best of it, especially in the skillful hands of Sergeant-Major Sayer, who unfortunately had to retire in consequence of blood being drawn by a cut from the sword causing some projection in the helmet to wound the head. His place was at once taken by Sergeant-Major Clements, of the "Royals," who proved an invincible and touchable antagonist, showing perfect command of his weapon. A clever encounter took place with bayonet v. bayonet, in which the great defensive power of the weapon when well handled was well shown. In the course of the evening, Sergeant-Major Clements performed the great feat of cutting through the carcasses of two sheep at one blow of his sword, afterwards severing cleanly two bars of metal. Sergeant-Instructor Haigh, of the "Royal," performed some astonishing feats, requiring great coolness and steadiness—such as cutting through a broomstick supported on two glasses of water without spilling any of the water. He also cut through a broomstick suspended by two loops of thin paper on the edges of two razors without cutting the papers. This he followed by dividing an apple on a man's hand, on a man's neck, and enclosed in a handkerchief, without damaging either. During the evening, at intervals, the splendid band of the battalion, numbering over forty members, under Bandmaster Widdow, discoursed some very fine music. The general effect of displays such as this is undoubtedly of the best; anything like a fight has a charming attraction for the national mind, somehow or other, and, as a consequence, the very display has brought forward several recruits to this corps. But they do good, also, by bringing the public to see for themselves what is being done by the citizen soldiers, and so familiarize them with their existence and usefulness as a defensive power to our hearths and homes.

DISCIPLINE UNDER ARMS.—At a meeting of the 12th Surrey Rifle Volunteers at Kingston, England, recently, at which a presentation of many prizes was made, and which is fully reported in the *Volunteer Service Gazette*, an address was made by an officer present relating to certain points which we have frequently urged to the attention of our own National Guardsmen. We extract the following:

General Cavenagh, who received a hearty greeting, said he had much pleasure in taking part in the evening's proceedings, because he had taken a sincere interest in the volunteer movement from its commencement. It was in which England might well be proud, and, providing that discipline was well maintained, he believed that it would add much to her more and material strength; if, on the contrary, the bonds of discipline were never tightened, or were allowed to relax, it would be a very bad thing for the nation, as confidence would be placed where confidence was not deserved. As a soldier they would permit him to warn them against an impression that prevailed amongst a large number of persons, namely, that if a man was a good shot or acquired a sufficient knowledge of drill to be able to obey his officers on parade, he was therefore a good soldier. That was quite an erroneous opinion, because without discipline all other knowledge would be of little use in the field. When a man donned uniform there should be a thorough abnegation of self and a readiness to bow to authority, even if that authority should be only represented by a lance corporal. There should be confidence felt both in officers and comrades. This confidence in each other could only be carried out by acting in confidence, by proper attendance at parade, and attention until dismissed. Speaking of non-commissioned officers, he considered it would be a great advantage if, instead of the men as at present proceeding to drill singly, they were formed into squads and marched to the rendezvous under command of a corporal. Such an arrangement, if carried out, would accustom the men to command. To a soldier nothing could be more annoying than to see, as he had, at volunteer reviews, men in uniform standing all over the field looking on at their comrades under arms. Such men were a discredit to any force, and he was glad to see from the report that they had not such persons in the ranks. Under the present system of tactics more individual reliance and intelligence was needed than formerly, but they should not imagine that on that account discipline and training were unnecessary. Under the old system the troops went to the attack in close order, and were even after a charge able to quickly reform. Under the present open system of attack there might easily be disorder, and only really well drilled troops could quickly reform so as to prevent the enemy from taking advantage of their confusion. On reading Von Moltke's history of the late war it was quite obvious that the Prussians were frequently in disorder, but they were able to quickly reform and thus resist the onset of their gallant enemies. They should not imagine that he was fond of fault finding, but it was necessary to point out these matters; and he wished, when speaking to volunteers, to speak to them not as shams, but as men and soldiers, who, if ever the time should arrive, would do their utmost to maintain the honor and dignity of their Queen and country.

INDIANA.

MILITARY NOTES.—Feb. 22 the Logansport Greys under Lieutenant W. B. Parkin, paraded (thirty strong) through the principal streets of Logansport. They spent most of the day at their old camp, shooting at target at 100 and 200 yards, and did some good shooting; score not officially reported to your correspondent. The members who have drilled faithfully in Wingate's Manual stood at the top of the score. One old veteran of 1861 made a full score of goose eggs. (Mem. He did not drill in Wingate.) The Greys are now without a captain, by reason of the resignation of Capt. D. H. Chase. The "Cass Blues" are at present quiescent. Capt. Rizer must cease his efforts, as he has good material in the "Blues." Rise up, Capt. Rizer! The Greys are the pride of the citizens, and it is hoped they will recruit up their ranks to at least forty-five men. Lieut. Parkin is an energetic officer, and will no doubt be soon elected captain. Indiana gives her militia no help, but Governor Williams would be right on the military question if the papers would let him alone. The militia will miss Governor T. A. Hendricks, who paid them well when he called them out. The Fort Wayne Light Guard gave a grand ball on the 9th Feb., which was an immense success.

RHODE ISLAND

FIRST LIGHT INFANTRY.—This command appropriately celebrated the anniversary of the birth of Washington by a parade in fatigue uniform, bearskin hats, and red blankets. Col. Goddard paraded his command through the principal streets of Providence; wheelings and alignments generally good. Total number in line 198. The parade being over, Col. Goddard entertained his officers at his residence where a sumptuous dinner was elegantly served; there was also present Cols. Wm. W. Brown and Wm. Goddard; Capt. F. S. Arnold, Q. M. Dept.; Capt. Carter, of the 16th Sussex, H. B. M. service. The dinner was given in honor of Col. E. B. Bullock, who left for California on the evening of that day. Parties were given in the evening by the Newport Artillery, the Westerly Rifles, the Slocum Light Guards, and the Woonsocket Guards in the different towns where the companies are located.

SLOCUM LIGHT GUARDS.—The fair, which held a week, given by this command was a financial success, and was much enjoyed by all who attended it.

MASSACHUSETTS.

NINTH BATTALION, M. V. M.—In pursuance with orders from 2d Brigade headquarters, Lieut.-Col. Shaw, Major Cochrane and Capt. Fenno of the brigade staff, inspected this command at Institute of Technology drill shed, on Wednesday evening, Feb. 28. There was a large attendance of spectators, including many ladies. There were present, including field, staff and band, 254 officers and men, or about 84 per cent. of the entire strength. The companies reported promptly at the appointed hour. Line

was at once formed. The marksmen and some of the guides appeared unfamiliar with their duties, and the inspection commenced. The command appeared well, the pieces were in excellent condition, giving evidence of recent and careful attention. The uniforms were rather the worse for wear. The equipments were carefully adjusted to the men, with the exception of the knapsacks, which were strapped too loosely and hung too low. Upon the termination of the inspection, and after a brief rest, Lieut.-Col. Strachan exercised the battalion, going through a variety of movements which were very well executed; captains and guides showing by their proficiency the results of study. As a whole this was one of the best battalion drills we have seen in the drill shed. The dress parade, which closed the evening's work, was most creditably performed, although a field officer failed to take his prescribed position previous to marching to the front with the line officers.

ATTENDANCE AT DRILLS.—With the exception of Co. H. 3d Battalion, and Co. C, 5th regiment, all the regiments have sent in their returns for January. Of the infantry in the 1st Brigade, 55 per cent., and in the 2d Brigade, 56 per cent. of the men borne on the rolls attended drill. It is to be hoped that the February report will present a more creditable showing, especially on the part of certain companies whose neglect or indifference has a marked effect upon the average attendance of their several regiments or battalions. The following table is made from the reports:

FIRST BRIGADE.

	Average attendance.	Average strength.
6th Regiment.....	21.56	44.5
10th Regiment.....	26.52	45.
2d Battalion.....	22.31	44.
3d Battalion.....	25.5	37.75
4th Battalion.....	21.17	39.
1st Battalion of Artillery.....	37.55	75.

SECOND BRIGADE.

	Average attendance.	Average strength.
* 8th Regiment.....	19.94	40.12
5th Regiment.....	25.08	45.57
9th Battalion.....	29.35	45.66
1st Battalion.....	25.72	42.66
7th Battalion.....	27.	47.
* 1st Battalion of Cavalry.....	25.4	70.5

* One company reports no drills, which reduces the average.

COLONEL BERNARD F. FINAN.—Until last summer the commander of the 9th regiment, M. V. M., died on the 3d inst., after a long and painful illness. From the order of Lieut.-Col. Strachan, commanding the 9th Battalion, M. V. M., announcing the death of Col. Finan, we learn that he enlisted as a private in the 9th Mass. Vols. in June, 1861, at the age of seventeen. In 1864, when mustered out, he had, by strict attention to duty, won the position of first lieutenant, with which rank he joined the 46th unattached company, M. V. M. When the 9th regiment, M. V. M., was organized, he was appointed adjutant, afterward elected captain of Co. F, later transferred to Co. I, from which position he was elected colonel of the regiment in March, 1869, occupying that position until the re-organization in 1876. During his connection with the militia he worked constantly to raise the standard of efficiency, and persistently opposed the pernicious idea that gave prominence to the company, rather than to the regiment. His command, whether company (the "Montgomery Guards") or regiment, was always distinguished for excellent discipline and thorough drill. His funeral on the 3d inst. was very largely attended by military and other friends. The 9th Battalion, M. V. M., served as escort. The pall-bearers were Gen. P. R. Guiney; Col. J. F. Kingsbury, A. A. G.; Col. E. J. Trull, of the 5th regiment; Lieut.-Col. Edmonds, of the 1st Corps of Cadets; Lieut.-Col. Wales, of the 1st Battalion; Major D. F. Follett, of the Cavalry Battalion; Col. P. F. Hanley and Major J. McDonough.

VARIOUS ITEMS.

THE Vallejo, Cal., Rifles.—is a young and promising organization held in May, at the California Creedmoor, San Bruno.

CAPT. C. A. CURTIS.—on the retired list of the U. S. Army, has been elected President of the Norwich (Vt.) University.

THE COLUMBUS (Miss.) RIFLEMEN.—honored the memory of the "Father of His Country" by a parade, while the Columbus Light Artillery gave their usual banquet.

A COURT-MARTIAL.—has been appointed for the trial of certain persons of the 16th Battalion (Sing Sing, N. Y.). Lieut.-Col. A. Cooley is the president. The court will sit at Sing Sing March 16, Peekskill March 20, Tarrytown March 26, Yonkers April 2.

CALIFORNIA.—is becoming noted for the excellence of her National Guard. Washington's Birthday was commemorated by a parade of the 2d Brigade at San Francisco. The 1st regiment, Col. Ganner; 2d regiment, Col. Schermerhorn; California Light Guard, Battery A; Cavalry Battalion, Maj. O'Brien. The review was made by Gen. McComb.

At the annual meeting of the American Rifle Association, held at Mount Vernon, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Col. John T. Underhill; Vice-President, Lieut.-Col. Charles M. Shifelin; Secretary, Capt. Porter; Treasurer, Dr. Gill; Executive Committee, Capt. Corcoran, Lieut. J. Jarvis, and David F. Davids.

A. T. WYKOFF. Feb. 27 resigned his position as adjutant-general of Ohio, and Chas. W. Karr, the present assistant, was appointed to fill the vacancy. Daniel Grosvenor, of Athens, will be appointed assistant adjutant-general.

—**JAS. PRONT.**—now vice governor of the provinces of Central Africa, of which Gen. Gordon is Governor, is a graduate of Michigan University, and practised as a civil engineer in Chicago until the great fire, when he went to Egypt and entered the service of the Khedive.

An election will be held at Becker's Central Hall, No. 147 West Thirty-second street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, March 14, at 8 o'clock P. M., to fill the office of captain in Battery K, Artillery, 1st Division, N. G., S. N. Y.

—**THE MILITARY COURT** before which Gen. Cortina was tried have found him guilty of kidnapping the penalty attached to which, in Mexico, is death. The finding of the court has been sent to Gen. Canales, Commander of Northern Mexico, for his action. It is believed that Cortina will be executed in a few days. In consequence of his arrest quiet prevails on the frontier and commerce is gradually reviving.

—**THE AMATEUR'S BADGE.**—splendidly designed gold badge, is to be shot for every Monday evening at Conlin's Shooting Gallery, New York. Only the amateur shots can enter the competitions, as the experts of this place are barred. By experts is meant all those who have won gold badges or first prizes, or who have made better scores than 46 out of 50 h. p. s., in any of Conlin's galleries. The conditions are: Ten shots; rifle; off-hand; range 110 feet; 200 yards; target reduced for the distance. Creedmoor rules to govern.

—**MR. JENNINGS.**—correspondent of the New York *World*, thus speaks of Queen Victoria as she appeared at the opening of Parliament: "Her face, if truth must be spoken, has become very red. I mean no disrespect when I compare it to the face of a somewhat elderly cook who has been hard at work over the kitchen fire. But the diamonds upon her head and neck fairly dazzled the eye, even in daylight; and no wonder, for she wore the far-famed Koh-i-noor as a brooch, a crown of diamonds on her head, and necklaces and other adornments of matchless beauty and priceless value."

—**THE NEW COMMANDER OF THE 1ST DIVISION, N. G.**—of Pennsylvania (comprising all the Philadelphia organizations) is Gen. R. M. Brinton, of the last named city. Gen. Brinton served during the late war as an officer of the 2d Pennsylvania Cavalry and as a staff officer, being an aide-de-camp and A. A. G. to Gen. Charles Gridin, and reached the rank of major. He was breveted lieutenant-colonel for gallantry at Five Forks. He has since taken a lively interest in militia affairs, and has recently been an aide to Gov. Hartranft with rank of colonel.

—**THE FOLLOWING MEMBERS** of the Lytle Greys, the leading military company of the State of Ohio, have organized a rifle team and called it the "Lytle Nine": C. Hyson, captain; C. H. Frankenholz, A. Newman, I. Sepies, H. Ibold, H. Krebs, I. Frankel, O. Brandt and H. Williams, with G. Ritter, I. Rist and W. F. White as substitutes. They practice every week, and their first three scores have been very good. They use Spring-field rifles and shoot at Creedmoor targets, 200 yards distance. This is the first rifle team organized by members of the 1st regiment O. N. G., and the consistency of the team may be proven by the fact that none of the substitutes have yet been needed.

—**THE DAYTON SOLDIERS' HOME** shelters a veteran of the sea and land—Wm. A. J. McClure—supposed to be in his 107th year. He was born in New Jersey; has served in the merchant service, as a trapper on the Ohio, a soldier under Hull; at Dartmoor prison; at Lundy's Lane; scout for Jackson at New Orleans; wrecked in the Mediterranean; enslaved by the Arabs; in the Greek service, then under Admiral Rodgers; in the Seminole and Mexican war, and finally wrecked on the Irish coast. For the past twenty years has lived in Missouri; has had four wives and twenty-four children.

—**PRIV. DALZELL,** writing of Governor Hayes, says: "He is large, robust and muscular; quick, but not nervous of movement and speech. His voice is deep, strong, musical bass. His eyes are large, blue, and kindly of expression. He wears his sandy beard full and carefully trimmed, and here and there in it you notice a gray hair, as you also do in his full suit of closely-cut brown hair. His form is full but not corpulent; his teeth are white as ivory; and his features strong and well defined. His life has been so pure and irreproachable that all good men and women respect him. He never used tobacco nor intoxicating liquors. He never used profane language. He is candid, open, affable, and has no secrets; nothing to explain, nothing to refute. His character is above question, even after six bitter political campaigns in Ohio."

—**THE REGULAR MONTHLY MEETING** of the Board of Directors of the National Rifle Association was held March 6, Mr. Stanton in the chair. The members present were Gen. Ward, Col. John Ward, Judge Gilderleeve, Gen. McMahon, Maj. Fulton, Capt. Casey, Mr. Sanford, Gens. Shaler and Dakin, Capt. Story, Messrs. Judd and Schermerhorn, Jr. Arrangements have been made with the Long Island Railroad for transportation of the members of the Association and of the National Guard to Creedmoor during the coming season at reduced rates. The Executive Committee was directed to prepare a programme for the Spring Prize Meeting at Creedmoor, to be submitted at the next meeting of the board. The engrossed resolutions thanking Gen. Shaler and Gen. Woodward for their services during past years, adopted at a previous meeting of the board, were presented to those gentlemen, accompanied by appropriate remarks from the president. Messrs. Schermerhorn and Sanford were appointed a committee to secure commodious offices for the use of the board. A proposition to present illuminated certificates to the winners of prizes valued at \$25 and over was referred to the prize committee, with power.

—**THE SECOND DRAMATIC AND SOCIAL ENTERTAINMENT** for the benefit of the Fifth Universalist Society, under the auspices of the 71st regiment drum corps, took place Feb. 28 at the Lexington Avenue Opera House. In point of numbers in attendance the affair was a success, for the house was filled to overflowing, fully 2,500 people being present. If, however, the performance is to be taken in account, it was not, for the acting of the three pieces—which followed the exhibition drill and tattoo of the 71st regiment drum corps, led by Major Jenkins—was very poor, and fell very flat on the audience, who generally feel, at amateur theatricals, in duty bound to applaud each participant without much regard to merit. After the curtain fell, it was a relief to listen to the true music of the regimental band, and when they ceased playing a majority of the guests left, leaving barely three hundred on the floor, who enjoyed a good dance and the accompanying social pleasures, until an early hour next morning.

—**THE WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS** in the case of Sergt. Hengstebeck, of Co. F, 21st regiment, according to the Poughkeepsie Eagle, came up before Judge Barnard recently. The writ required the sheriff to show cause and reason for holding the said Hengstebeck. The sheriff made a return through George H. Williams, attorney for the military authorities, claiming to hold the sergeant by virtue of a warrant issued by Maj. Elsworth, president of a board of court martial, imposing a fine on the relator and requiring the sheriff to commit him to the county jail until the fine be paid. Ex-District Attorney Jas. L. Williams appeared for Hengstebeck, who claimed that at the time of the imposition of the fine he was not a member of the National Guard, for the reason that his term of service had expired, and that the court-martial had no jurisdiction, and its acts were absolutely void, for the reason that the president of the court before entering upon his duties did not take the oath which by law he is required to take. The court held that those matters could not be reviewed by habeas corpus, but it must come up on a writ of certiorari. The writ was accordingly dismissed, after which Ex-District Attorney Williams held a consultation with the sheriff, who it is understood will decline to make any arrests under the warrant, upon the grounds that it would not protect him.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The editor of the *ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL* must decline to decide points between officers and the men of their commands. No attention paid to fictitious signatures, unless accompanied by real name and address of writer.

H. P.—Your question answered in JOURNAL of Jan. 27 and Feb. 8.

J. F. P.—The qualifications required of an applicant for the Signal Service were fully set forth in JOURNAL Jan. 27.

H. G. H.—The Mexican Navy is little more than nominal, consisting chiefly of four steamers (gunboats) recently constructed for coast guard purposes.

R. J. F.—The game of "Aldershot" can only be procured of an importer of foreign goods. Have written to a foreign correspondent for price, etc.

STAFF.—No "Regulations for the Army" has been issued since 1861, and copies are scarce; besides they are now worthless as a guide. A Revised Edition has been prepared and only awaits the action of Congress.

OPEN FILES.—"Cavalry Tactics," p. 167, par. 444, "open files to the right," the 7th command is "Left Dress," and the explanation which follows, supposing the rank to have been opened by the right flank, requires the rank to "Right Dress"—or, in the words of the book—"at the command *dress*, each man turns his eyes to the right and moves forward, or reins back so as to place himself on a line with the men on his right." Please answer, where is the mistake, in the command or in the explanation? ANSWER.—In the command—Gen. Upton evidently intended to read "Right Dress."

"Tactics" asks: Is it according to military tactics, in forming the battalion (for parade), for the band and field music to take post on the line where the parade is to be, the field music on the right of the band, and there to sound Adjutant's call and play until all the companies are in line? Will you please explain, for the benefit of the adjutant and drum major of one of our crack regiments, who have always formed the battalion as above, the meaning of No. 379, page 158, Upton, and refer them to page 155—"Post of band and trumpeters or field music." The relative positions, as above, of band and field music are also maintained throughout dress parade, by the regiment referred to. ANSWER.—Before sounding Adjutant's call the band takes a position designated by the Adjutant and marches at the same

time as the companies to its position in line (879). Also the trumpeters (or field music), if not with their companies form the rear of the band (370).

C. N. G. asks: First. A company is in column of fours, right in front, at a half; guides file closers and chiefs of platoons in their respective positions. The instructor commands, "File closers on the left flank march!" What positions do the chiefs of platoon take in obeying the order? Second. The company is in column of four, right in front, on the march. The command is given, "Left front into line, double-time march." Do not the leading four carry their pieces to the right shoulder? I claim they should. Now after the line has been formed (the march being continued, where in the tactics can I find the authority for the pieces to be returned to the same position they were in when the command to form line was given, without further command?) ANSWER.—First. They take a position on the left flank, corresponding to the one they had on the right flank. Second. You are right; par. 119 applies.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

THE steamer *Gaelic*, which arrived at San Francisco, March 1, reports an active demand in China for Martini-Henry rifles.

A LETTER from Southern Russia states that there are now sixteen steamers, with engine-power varying from six to twenty-horsepower, stationed at Kisheneff, ready to convey the Russian troops across the Danube whenever they may be required to do so.

A HANDSOME black charger to carry the drummer at the head of the mounted band of the Royal Horse Artillery has been presented by the Queen. The horse, which has arrived at Woolwich from the Royal mews, is undergoing a course of training for its new duties.

Broad Arrow says: The new United States sloop *Trenton* is to be ready for sea by April 10, in order to reinforce the American fleet in European waters, in view of the Eastern Question. She will be under the command of Captain Davis, and so popular is European service in the American Navy, that the number of applications for duty on board the *Trenton* is said to be quite "unprecedented." Our cousins are most cousinly.

Broad Arrow hopes "that the dispute which has arisen with the American Government as to the ownership of the Lapepede Islands, on the western coast of Australia, will not be referred to arbitration. Our experience in the San Juan affair was not so encouraging as to warrant our repeating the process. If the two great nations of England and the United States cannot settle this matter between them, we do not see how a satisfactory adjustment could be effected by any of the little neutral States—who, somehow or other, always find our country in the wrong."

THE "railway battalions" of the German army have of late been occupied in conducting a series of experiments and investigations with a view to determining both how far it may be practicable and advantageous to employ tramways for military purposes; and also, what arrangement and provisions of stores it may be desirable to make in order to facilitate the laying down and working of this means of communication in time of war and during active service in the field. Although tramways have not hitherto been largely employed in actual warfare, it is easy to conceive a variety of circumstances which might occur during the course of a campaign, when they might be used with advantage.

BEFORE the Royal United Service Institution, Major-Gen. T. B. Collinson, R.E., recently read a paper on "the present facilities for the invasion of England, and the defence thereof." Germany could spare 300,000 men for invasion, France and Russia each 150,000. For a corps of 30,000 men, with impedimenta, 52,500 tons of carrying capacity, would be needed. Germany has a mercantile marine of 167,000 tons, unarmored naval vessels of 38,000 tons, and with the British tonnage she could seize in her waters would find transportation for three army corps. France could transport four army corps and Russia two. A naval officer had calculated that 50,000 men could be embarked from Germany and landed on the shores of England in fourteen days from the declaration of war." The crucial test of that part of the question no doubt was, "Could any enemy elude the British Navy?" This the lecturer thought possible, and he reviewed on the points of the English coast most accessible, and assuming that the first tactics of an intending invader would be to draw off a great portion of the British fleet.

THE Royal Military Academy at Woolwich was the scene of the annual examination recently, and after the usual physical exercises, etc., were concluded, Major-General Sir John Adye reported that the 36 gentlemen who had been pronounced qualified for commissions by their studies were also, in his opinion, well fitted in all other respects to receive that honor. A considerable proportion of these cadets had availed themselves of the accelerated advancement offered to them in December, 1875, and would thus receive their commissions after a residence at the Academy of two years instead of the normal period of two years and a half. The course of instruction had been in their case modified to meet the requirements of the service, and he believed that no disadvantage would result from shortening the term. The average age of the gentlemen cadets about to be commissioned was 19 years and 11 months. The general conduct of the cadets had been uniformly good. Additional ground recently enclosed in front of the Academy would afford increased facilities for cricket, football, and other means of recreation within the place of so beneficial a character, and the new buildings now in course of erection would in the course of the present year enable each cadet to have a room to himself, thus supplying a want which had long been felt.

THE Woolwich correspondent of the *Morning Post* states: "The Heavy Gun Committee having taken into consideration the result of the late trials of the 80-ton gun at Shoeburyness, have given directions to have the gun brought back to Woolwich in order that the powder chamber may be enlarged at the Royal Gun Factories. The defective tube will not be at

present replaced, although the increased charge which will follow on the enlargement of the chamber will necessarily subject it to a heavier strain; but one round will probably be fired at the Woolwich butts to ascertain the velocity and pressure under the new conditions, and the great weapon will then be taken once more to Shoeburyness for a second trial against the 32-inch iron target."

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Medical Examiner* writes upon the false economy practised with regard to the British Army Medical Department. "How," he asks, "has some of the so-called economy of the Army Medical Department been made? By gazetting out one man, and omitting to appoint another to fill his place, until a long period has elapsed, and by making a temporary substitute do extra work." Another correspondent writes concerning the practice of "cutting down the supplies of medicines and medical appliances to the lowest ebb." Some of the medicines and linseed meal are, he declares, of inferior quality. "No bottles are allowed outside the hospital. An officer has to send a bottle for any medicine he may require, and a large pickle bottle is not unfrequently sent for a sleeping-draught. Pewter pots have to be used as inhalers, as the modern practice of alleviating some chest symptoms by means of inhalation has not yet been recognized by the Department."

THE obelisk known as Cleopatra's Needle is at last to be brought to England, and if it arrives safely it is to be erected on the Thames Embankment. A somewhat similar obelisk was brought to Paris years since by the French Government, and erected there at a cost of £80,000; and many of our readers are no doubt familiar with engravings on the modern base of this obelisk showing the manner in which it was raised into place. Mr. John Dixon, C.E., believes that he can transport Cleopatra's Needle to London for less than £10,000—the sum which has been given for that purpose by a gentleman who for the present does not wish his name made public. The only difficulty is that the obelisk lies at some distance from deep water buried in the sand. Mr. Dixon will dig it up, and put it into a cylinder of wrought iron. In this it will be carefully packed, and the cylinder with its contents will be rolled down to the sea. When fairly afloat, it will be fitted with rudder, masts, and sails, and will be towed home.

LAST year, in common with our contemporaries, says *Broad Arrow*, we announced the death of an old soldier who was supposed to have been the last of Napoleon's custodians at St. Helena. A clergyman, however, writes from St. Fagan's, near Cardiff, that he has a man in his parish, named Richard Hopkins, now eighty-nine years of age, who was also engaged in this memorable State service. The old man, it appears, still relates a few reminiscences of his distinguished prisoner. Amongst other things, he says that no sooner did the Emperor set his foot on St. Helena than he stooped down, and, picking up a leaf, blew it out of his hands to the winds—an example which Lieutenant-General Sir George Bingham, who was with him, followed. The English soldiers were always mystified in their endeavors to explain this incident—which was no doubt connected with some scheme of divination, of which Napoleon was always fond. Bonaparte, it seems, took very little sleep, and used often, for the greater part of the night, to lean out of window with his head between his hands, his elbows resting on the sill. When pleased with the drilling of the regiment employed in guarding him, he would sometimes say, "Well done, my little red army!" As Hopkins's character is vouched for by the rector of his parish, it seems a pity that something cannot be done to save him from the union—which, by-the-by, seems to be the national and regular destination of the old soldier!

THE *Pall Mall Gazette* says: "A strange epidemic among horses has made its appearance in some parts of Scotland, and there are, it is stated, more than 500 horses at the present moment suffering from its effects in Edinburgh. The disease commences with great weakness and swelling of the eyes and limbs, the left eye in the majority of cases being affected more than the right. There is also frequently intestinal disorder, and spots appear on the tongue as though from blood poisoning. The attack lasts on the average from five to twelve days. Opinions appear to differ as to whether it is infectious or not; at any rate, it is spreading rapidly, and affects horses indiscriminately in all classes of stable. One case has occurred of a cow suffering from it, and, as the animal was stalled beside a pony which had also suffered from it, there seems reason to fear that the disease must be infectious. On the other hand, instances are mentioned of horses escaping the disease altogether, although occupying stables where several other horses were attacked. The dampness of the atmosphere which has lately prevailed is supposed to have originated the epidemic, and indeed the abnormal state of the weather during the last six weeks is quite sufficient to account for any amount of sickness, not only in the stable, but also in the kennel."

A CORRESPONDENT of a foreign military contemporary gives a sketch of the instruction carried on during the present season in a Prussian regiment of the line, which will convey a fair idea of the laborious nature of the duties of a German officer. From half-past seven in the morning until noon the several sections of the company are instructed by their officers in squad and company drill. From two to five o'clock in the afternoon the men are exercised in gymnastics, and from six to seven in the evening they are instructed in their rooms in the duties of a soldier. The slightest inattention on the part of the recruit is severely punished. Corporal punishment is, it is true, forbidden in the Prussian army; but an offender may nevertheless be tortured in a variety of ways. He may be obliged to rise at three o'clock in the morning, he may be kept kneeling during his drill for a lengthened period until his muscles are racked with cramp, or he

may be compelled to stand for half-an-hour at a time with his rifle held out at the full length of his extended arm. Instant, almost mechanical, obedience to the slightest sign of his superior, absolute and passive submission to any caprice of this latter, are the first lessons which the Prussian soldier has to learn, and it will fare but ill with the recruit if he does not show him self to be an apt pupil.

SPEAKING of the final review by the Viceroy of the troops at Delhi recently, the *United Services Gazette* says: After the march past, the infantry corps counter-marched, and when they got again past the Viceroy they went off the field at the double, and resumed their original position. The bands played lively airs, and the whole scene became animated. It was a very pretty sight, while the men ran, to behold the bayonets as they rose and fell, flashing back the rays of the sun; the field seemed covered with waves of dazzling light. After the infantry had got out of the way, the cavalry and then the artillery trotted past, an operation performed with great regularity and precision; then they went past at the gallop. The pace was not excessive; the horses were always well in hand, and apparently could have nearly doubled their speed without much inconvenience. Indeed, with some corps it was a canter rather than a gallop. About a hundred yards past the saluting point the cavalry moved off to the right, and took up a position in rear of the infantry. When the 3d Bombay Light Cavalry came near the spot to wheel to the right, the men from some cause, which I could not ascertain, were in confusion. The corps apparently had not room enough, and it was becoming a mob of horsemen, when Major Stack halted it to reform in line. The 10th Hussars, coming along close after, saw the confusion, and greatly enjoyed it. A squadron on its right spurred on beyond its own line to come upon the rear of the horses in front, the men crying "charge," in pure devilment. Col. Lord Mark Kerr, however, halted his men before a collision could take place, and the Bombay's getting into order again, went on at the gallop as if nothing had happened. The incident was exciting while it lasted, but was over in a second or two.

ACCORDING to an English contemporary, the iron casement fort at Garrison Point, Sheerness, is one of the most important works effected by Military Engineers. The powerful modern fortifications with which our naval arsenals are to be protected date practically from 1859, when the Royal Commission on the National Defence entered upon their deliberations. To the late Sir John Burgoyne and several eminent officers of the Royal Engineers is due the credit of the idea of employing iron armor for the protection of coast batteries. The present powerful fort is one of the earliest devised masonry forts, with iron shields for closing their embrasures. Provision has been made in this fort for 44 heavy rifled guns, commanding the Channel and Medway, and accommodation is given for 360 men. Nearly thirteen years have been required to erect, armor, and arm this fort. There are two tiers of casemates—one above the other—and both have their iron shields continuous from the lower to the upper batteries, thus affording superior protection to the guns and garrison of the fort. The gun-casemates are 41ft. from front to rear, with a space of 24ft. between the guns. The sea-face of the piers and arches is of Cornish granite, and the inner work is of brick-work in Portland cement; the rear of the casemates being open. Each gun-casemate is screened off by a light partition of wood (which is movable), and enclosed behind with light wood paneling and glazed windows, to form habitations for the men, all so hung as to be capable of being opened during the firing of the guns, the sashes swinging on their centres in a horizontal position. The magazines and shell-stores for the guns are completely sheltered, being in the basement below; and they are so arranged that the guns have their ammunition immediately below them, and their service facilitated by the use of powder and shell-lifts, and by the most modern appliances for moving heavy projectiles. The lighting of the magazines is effected by means of light-chambers passing over the magazine passage from the light-passage behind it. A verandah has been formed all round the work, the floor of which is of slate. There are three sets of circular stairs, from the basement to the second gun-floor, formed of granite diagonal steps. The *terreplein* is covered with asphalt, on which the Admiralty have a signal-tower, flag station, and lighthouse erected. A look-out station has also been formed on the north-end in connection with the galleries, giving shelter from ricochet fire, and enabling the officer in charge of the firing to give directions to the gunners working the guns in the casemates below by means of speaking-tubes. The gorge of the work is enclosed by a wall of Kentish-rag masonry, flanked by caponnières, and within this wall are the guard-room, lock-up, cells, cook-house, ablation-room, and Coastguard buildings. The fort is garrisoned by the Royal Artillery, who mounted the guns, and who have fired them as in service—fought, as it were, in action—in order to ascertain the effect the firing would produce on the fort; this was considered highly satisfactory, little or no damage being done. On Jan. 31 the works on their completion were handed over to the War Department by the contractors, Messrs. Henry Lee and Son, Westminster.

THE late chief constructor of the British navy, Mr. E. J. Reed, has recently given his opinion on naval construction in two letters addressed to a London daily. He believes that the complement of men for naval vessels should be reduced, because of the labor saved by mechanism and the absence of rigging, thus saving part of the large extra cost of construction. He condemns the recent building policy of the Admiralty, which has resulted in nearly as many types as there are ironclads, and in the almost total absence from the navy of a class of small ironclads such as are to be

found in every other European navy, and which, as he says, are the most useful kind we could at present build. He attributes the great variety of British ships of war to fancy, caprice, divided councils, and the competition of influences within the Admiralty. He regards the ship of war as a floating steam engine, and condemns the mistaken policy of committing the most important functions of a ship to the care of officers whose rank is nearly the lowest in the British service. Of the workings of the British Admiralty, *Broad Arrow* says in this connection: "Each admiral that takes his seat at the board, brings with him his peculiar oraze, or, as it is vulgarly termed, his 'fad.' One has a mania for twin screws, another for hydraulic propulsion, a third for liquid fuel, and again another swears by turrets, while a fifth is ready to lay down his life for the broadside system. And so each one fights for his own idea, and as a friendly way of settling the matter, a ship is built to please each, just in the same way that the honor of christening a ship is often awarded in turn to the ladies of the principal dockyard officers. The result of this is the greatest conceivable diversity of types in our ironclad ships of war, each ship being an experiment to test the value of the idea it represents. It is perfectly true that every ironclad we have is a formidable engine of war, but for this we have to thank the skill of the Admiralty constructors, who have proved themselves capable of developing the crudest of the ideas laid before them into the most efficient shape which it is capable of assuming. Having mastered all the details of one ship of war, a captain has to learn everything afresh when

appointed to the command of another. Had Captain Dawkins and his crew possessed a better acquaintance with the watertight arrangements of the *Vanguard*, they would not have allowed her to slowly settle down in twenty fathoms, but would have availed themselves of the eighty minutes which elapsed before she sank, by moving her into shallow water. But it was not to be expected that the scratch crew which manned that unfortunate vessel could be aware that she possessed floating capabilities so far beyond any of the earlier ironclads." Mr. Reed, in a lecture delivered at the South Kensington Museum, was warm in the praise of circular ships; and, after an exhaustive comparison of the relative merits of round and long vessels, arrived at the conclusion that the balance of advantage, at all events for ships of war, is in favor of the former. They can carry greater weights, and they are found capable of attaining high speed.

WHAT is an air gun? There are two kinds, in one the air is compressed in a chamber by a pump, and being released expands, and will send a bullet with tremendous force; these are very dangerous and are seldom used. The other kind is made by compressing a strong spring in an air chamber, and this spring, being released, compresses the air in the chamber instantaneously, throwing the dart or slug with considerable force, but not hard enough to penetrate a person's clothing. The Champion Air Pistol belongs to the latter class, and will shoot a dart or slug 50 feet or more with great accuracy. It is invaluable for target practice. For sale by gun dealers, or by the Pope Mfg. Co., 45 High St., Boston.

H. N. SQUIRE, 97 FULTON-ST.—Watches, Jewelry, Diamonds, Sterling Silver, &c. Rogers's and Meriden Plated Ware 25 per cent. less than manufacturers' prices.

"Cigars by mail." See Adv. of A. M. Platt, New Haven, Ct.

DIED.

Brief announcements will be inserted under this head without charge. Obituary notices and resolutions should be paid for at the rate of two cents a word, unless it is intended to leave the question of their insertion to the discretion of the Editor.

BAINBRIDGE.—At Fenton, Feb. 28. ROBERT MAITLAND, SON of Charlotte D. and Capt. Augustus H. Bainbridge, 14th U. S. Infantry, aged 5 years and 2 months.

GALLEY.—At his residence, Sault Ste. Marie, Michigan, Feb. 1, 1877, of internal hemorrhage. BALTHAZAR GALLEY, Ordnance Sergeant U. S. Army, at Fort Brady, Michigan, aged 74 years.

This much respected veteran soldier departed this life at his residence, Sault Ste. Marie, Michigan, after a short illness. His military career has been an eventful one. Born in Germany, about the beginning of the present century, he had served in the German army, and also in the French service in Algiers, Africa. Upon his being discharged, he emigrated to the United States, and enlisted in the service of the country of his adoption in April, 1840. Assigned to Company H, 4th Artillery, he served with that company continuously, participating in all the battles in which it was engaged in the Mexican war, until his being appointed ordnance sergeant September, 1855, and assigned to Fort Brady, Michigan, same year, at which station he was on duty up to the time of his death. During the late Rebellion he was on duty in charge of the post. In the death of Sergeant Galley the Service has lost an efficient and trustworthy soldier. He was a good husband and an affectionate father. He leaves a wife and two children to mourn his loss. His remains were buried in the Fort Brady cemetery with military honors, and the largest conference of citizens ever assembled at this place, turned out to his funeral to show their respect for the honored dead.

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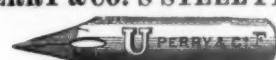
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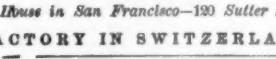
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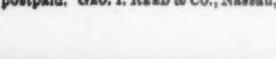
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SALE OF NAVAL VESSELS.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR,
February 27, 1877.

The Navy Department will offer for sale at public auction the following named vessels:

At the United States Navy Yard, Portsmouth, N. H., on Tuesday, the 27th of March, 1877, at 12 o'clock m., the U. S. Ship "SABINE" of 1,475 tons measurement.

At the United States Navy Yard, New York, on Thursday, the 29th of March, 1877, at 12 o'clock m., the U. S. Steamer "SUSQUEHANNA" of 2,313 tons measurement.

At the United States Navy Yard, League Island, on Saturday, the 31st of March, 1877, at 12 o'clock m., the U. S. Ship "POTOMAC" of 1,457 tons measurement.

The vessels will be offered as they lie on the day of sale. They may be examined at any time previous to the day of sale on application to the commandants of the yards where they are, respectively, who will exhibit to persons desiring to bid an inventory of such articles as may be sold with them.

Thirty (30) per centum of the purchase money must be deposited at the time of sale, and the balance paid in cash when the sale is confirmed by the Department; the vessels to be removed within ten days from the date of such confirmation.

The Government reserves the right to withdraw the vessels, or either of them, from sale, to confirm the sale, and to reject any bid or offer which may be considered inadequate.

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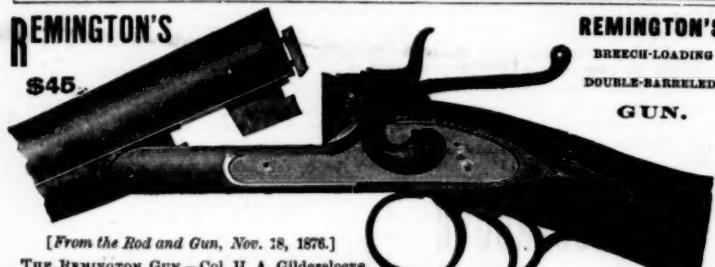
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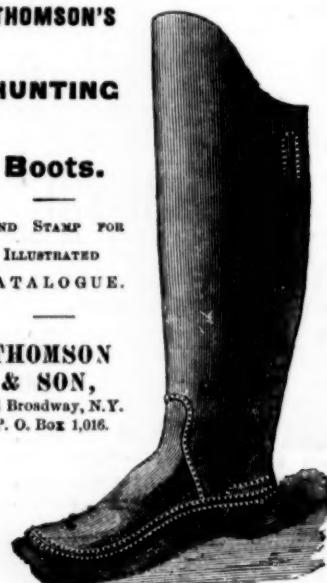
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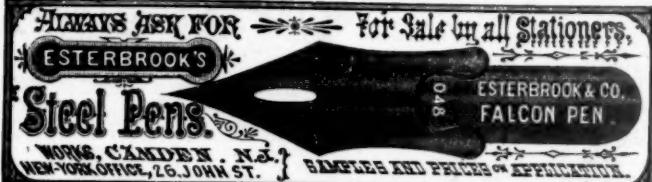
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